



to
we
der
cyl
mu
tha
dou
hat
ceit
fat
teer
poo
and
bid
best
thin
a
alm
enc
ma
only
ing
e
ever
cha
w
le
er
p
s
jud
but
the
of
to

TO THE READER.



Desire every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the languages, (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it would seem much vain and little needful: for so much as it is to be known, that nothing can surely be ended whose beginning is either feeble or faulty: and no building be perfect whenas the foundation and ground-work is ready

to fall, and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have: and to learn the plainest way of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading and speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodness and necessity thereof: which I doubt whether he shall more lament that lacketh, or esteem that hath it: and whether he shall often stumble at trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not: or judge truth and faithfully of others weightier things when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many been hard to compass aforesaid, because that they who possessed this art of teaching Grammar, did teach others Grammar, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet then did it diversly, and so could not do it all best: because there is but one bestness, not only in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversities of Grammars, it is now and profitably taken away by the things themselves wisdom, who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favourably prohibiting the remedy, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out only: every where to be taught for the use of learners, and so avoiding the hurt in changing of School-masters.

The variety of teaching is divers yet, and always will be. For that every School-master liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not, and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest mean, and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to have a thorough knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amiss, of one seeing by trial an easier and readier way than the common sort of teacher do, should say what he hath proved, and of the commoditie allowed: that others not knowing the same, might by experience prove the like, and then by proof reasonably judge the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found: but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar hast too much, but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectly that which is behind, he suffer him not to go forward: for this posting hast

TO THE READER.

obvert holteth and hurteth a great sort of wits . and casteth them into an amazedness . when they know not how they shall either go forward or backward . but stick fast . as one plunged and cannot tell what to do or which way to turn him : and then the Master thinketh the Schollar to be a dullard : and the Schollar thinketh the thing to be uneasie . and too hard for his wit : and the one hath an evil opinion of the other . when oftentimes it is neither . but in the kind of teaching . Wherefore the best and chiefest point thoroughly to be kept . is . that the Schollar have in mind so perfectly that which he hath learned . and understand it so . that not only it be not a stop for him . but also a light and help unto the residue that followeth . This shall be the Masters ease . and the childrens encouraging : when the one shall see his labour take good effect . and thereby in teaching be less tormented . and the other shall think the thing the easier . and so with more gladness be ready to go about the same .

In going forward . let him have of every declension of Nouns and conjugation of Verbs . so many several examples . as they pass them . that it may seem to the School-master . no word in the Latin tongue to be so hard for that part . as the Schollar shall not be able praiseably to enter into the forming thereof . And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first . and so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withal . that the Schollar shall best understand . and soonest conceive the reason of the rules . and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue . Wherein it is profitable . not only that he can orderly decline his Noun and his Verb . but every way . forward . backward . by cases . by persons ; that neither case of Noun nor person of Verb can be required . that he cannot without stop or study tell . And untill this time I count not the Schollar perfect . nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned .

This when he can perfectly do . and hath learned every part : not by rote . but by reason . and is more cunning in the understanding of the thing . than in rehearsing of the words (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence . or very little more to a painful and diligent man . if the Schollar have a mean wit) then let him pass to the Concordes . to know the agreement of parts among themselves . with like way and diligence as is afore-described .

Where in plain and sundry examples . and continual rehearsal of things learned . and especially the daily declining of a Verb . and turning him into all fashions . shall make the great and heavy labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences . that it will be rather a delight unto them . that they be able to do well . than pain in searching of an untaught . and unacquainted thing .

When these Concordes be well known unto them (an easie and pleasant pain . if the fore-grounds be well and thoroughly beaten in) let them



en
nt
th
nd
ar
oh
e s
be
ap
, a
ar
H
em
en
ep
an
nd
in
C
re
ar
de t
ro
ah
ha
3
e
be
non
the
to f
am
En
t.
En
o
g
ei
ok
om
G
fur

TO THE READER.

It is not continuall learning of the rules of Grammar, as if it were a matter of syntax, but rather learn some parts of the book, but not all; and not only the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godliness, and thereof take some little sentence as it werth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latin. Not seeing the book or construing it themselves. And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be known, then to learn it at the occasion of the sentence which saith that way. which sentence and rule learn, and as often as can be with the words of the book, then to take the book, and construe it, and so shall he be less troubled with the parsing of it, and easiest keep his lesson in mind.

And although it was said before, that the Schollars should learn but little at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would all their time they be at School, they should never be idle, but always occupied in a continual learning and looking back again to those things they have learned, and be more bound to keep well their old, than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupy them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deal of time; and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, need to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be, within a while, by this use. The Schollar shall be brought to a good kind of readiness of making, to the which if there be adjoined some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitterness of his learning.

A great help to further this readiness of making and speaking, shall be, if the Master give him an English book, and cause him ordinarily every day to turn some part into Latin. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, and therefore hath established them; and ground them surely in his mind for readiness, and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth help his learning more a great deal to turn out of English into Latin, than on the contrary.

Furthermore, we see many can understand Latin, that cannot speak it; and when they read the Latin words in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time; but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contractively tell you for the English the Latin again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this force well and maketh those words which he understandeth, to be readier by us into him, and to perfecterly him in the tongue himself.

These precepts well kept, will bring a man cleave with the use of this Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, and so need no further things, whereof it were out of season to give precepts here.

TO THE READER.

and therefore this may be for this purpose, enough, which to good School-masters, and skilful, is not so needful: to other, meaner Intelligence practised it may be, not only worthy the labour of reading, but also of the using.

An Advertisement to the Reader.

IN this Edition, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Schollar, in the English Rules, and in the Latin Syntax, those words wherein the force of each example lieth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governor, director, or guider, or that which is in place of it; with an ^a; the governed, or that which is guided by it, with ^b: or if there be more governors the first with ^a, the second with ^a·: and so if more governeds, the first with ^b, the second with ^b·: and sometimes the order is directed by ^a, ^b, ^c: or by figures, and words of the same, or such like nature, coupled together with little strokes between, so much as may be. That so in saying the ensamples, the children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again, only those words which are the ensample: as saying, *Quis nisi ^a mentis ^a inops oblatum respuat aurum?* may repeat again, ^a inops ^a mentis. So throughout all the Latin rules, for better understanding thereof, and for a short repetition, when the master pleaseth the sums of all the rules are set down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margin, that so they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect sense.

The

ood
ant
but

th
nd
ce
fi-
or

;

he
ct

er
of
er
c.

ay
n,

g,
?

ll
f,

th
ne

fo
e-

be

The Latin letters are thus written.

capital letters. { A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q
R S T V U X Y Z.

small letters. { A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P
Q R S T V U X Y Z.

capital letters. { a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t
u v x y z.

small letters. { a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t
u v x y z.

Letters are divided into Vowels

and Consonants.

Vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect sound of it self; and there are five in number: namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek Vowel *y*.

Consonant is a letter which must needs be sounded with a Vowel, as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the Vowels are Consonantes.

Syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath: as, *A-ve*.

Diphthong is the sound of two Vowels in one syllable; and of them there be four in number, namely *e, æ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei*:

as, *Æneas, cæna, audio, euge, hei*.

stead of *æ* and *œ* we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The Greek letters are thus written.

capital letters. { A B Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ
Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

small letters. { α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ
υ φ χ ψ ω.

P R E

P R E C A T I O.



Domine Pater, cœli ac terræ, Effectus
qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam om-
nibus eam cum fiducia abs te peten-
tibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem
quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi
infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ, ut non mo-
que ad cognoscendum te & Servatorem nostrum
Dominum Jesum valeant, intelligam, sed etiam i-
mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitatem
tuam, tum doctrinam tum pietatem proficiam, ut qui efficit
omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tu
facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis
tuæ. AMEN.

A P P R A Y E R.



Almighty Lord and merciful Father
Maker of Heaven and Earth, which
thy free liberality givest wisdom abun-
dantly to all that with faith and full as-
surance ask it of thee, beautify by the light
of the heavenly grace the inwardness
my wit, the which with all powers
nature thou hast poured into me; that I may not on-
ly understand those things which may effectually bring me
the knowledge of thee and the Lord Jesus our Saviour
but also with my whole heart and will, constantly follow
the same, and receive daily increase through thy bound-
less goodness towards me, as well in good life as doctrine
so that thou which movest all things in all creatures
mayest make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to
thy glory and honor of thine immortal Majesty.
So be it.

to
on
en
en
mi
no
ru
m
ira
ho
a
ta
o
o
iv
er
h
abu
all
hg
s
on
ne
con
allo
um
tri
re
o
ne
A

n

2

m

n

b

ti

7

A

2

A

n

P

a

h

2

co

no

0

fi

th

t

c

a

t

:

m

An Introduction of the Eight parts
of Latin Speech.

Speech be these eight
parts following.

Noun, { Adverb,
Decl. { Conjunction, } undecl.
b, { ned. { Preposition, } ned.
Participle, { Interjection, }

Of a Noun.

Noun is the name of a thing that
may be seen, felt, heard or under-
stood: as the name of my hand in
Latin: is manus: the name of an
house, is domus: the name of good-
ness, is bonitas.

Nouns, some be Substantives, and some be
Adjectives.

Noun Substantive is that standeth by him-
self and requireth not another word to be joyned
unto him to shew his signification: as, Homo,
And it is declined with one article: as, Hic
ter, a master: or else with two at the most,
Hic & haec parens, a father or mother.

Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self
for signification, but requireth to be joyned
with another word: as, Bonus, good, Pulcher, fair.
It is declined either with three terminations:
bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three articles:
haec & hoc Foelix, Happy: Hic & haec Levis, so-
vereign, Light.

Noun Substantive either is Proper to the
that it betokeneth: as, Edwardus is my proper
name: or else is common to moze: as, Homo is a
common name to all men.

Numbers

An Introduction of the

Numbres of Nouns.

Nouns be two Numbres, the Singular and the Plural. The Singular number speaketh of one: as, Lapis, a stone. The Plural number speaketh of more than one: as, Lapides, stones.

Cases of Nouns.

Nouns be declined with six cases, Singularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nominative case.

The Nominative case cometh before the Verb and answereth to this question, Who or What? as, Magister docet, The master teacheth.

Genitive.

The Genitive case is known by this token and answereth to this question, Whose, or What of? as, Doctrina Magistri, The learning of the Master.

Dative.

The Dative case is known by this token To: answereth to this question, To whom, or To what? as, Do librum Magistro, I give a book to the Master.

Accusative.

The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, Whom or What? as, Amo Magistrum, I love the Master.

Vocative.

The Vocative case is known by calling or speaking to: as, O Magister, O Master.

Ablative.

The Ablative case is commonly joined to Prepositions serving to the Ablative case: as, De Magistro, Of the Master. Coram Magistro, Before the Master.

Also In, With, Through, For, From, By, &c. Chan, after the Comparative degree, be signs the Ablative case.

la
eth
nu
. .
gu
of
the
men
the
to
ing
Be
yn
tid

Eight parts of Speech.

Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoun, and be thus declined.

Nominat. hic, haec, hoc.	Pluraliter	Nominat. hi, he, haec.
Genitivo hujus.		G. horum, harum, horum.
Dativo huic.		Dativo his. (rum.)
Accus. hunc, hanc, hoc.		Accus. hos, has, haec.
Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
Ablativo hoc, haec, hoc.		Ablativo his.

Genders of Nouns.

Enders of Nouns be seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune, the Commune of three, the Doubtful, the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this
Hic: as, Hic vir, a Man.

The Feminine Gender is declined with this
Haec: as, Haec mulier, a woman.

The Neuter Gender is declined with this
Hoc: as, Hoc saxum, a Stone.

The Commune of two is declined with Hic and
Haec: as, Hic & haec parens, a Father or mother.

The Commune of three is declined with Hic,
and hoc: as, Hic, haec & hoc felix, Happy.

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic or
Haec: as, Hic vel haec dies, a Day.

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article
and under that one article both kinds are signified:
as, Hic passer, a Sparrow. Haec aquila, an Eagle,
both he and she.

The

An Introduction of the The declensions of Nouns.

There be five declensions of Nouns.

- I. The first is when the Genitive and Dative singular end in *a*. The Accusative in *a*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Nominative plural in *a*. The Genitive in *arum*. The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *as*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

As in Example.

Hæc
mensa.
Hic Po-
eta.
Hic &
hæc ver-
na.
Note.

Singulariter	Nominat. hæc mensa.	Pluraliter	Nominativ. hæc mensa.
	Gen. hujus mensæ.		Gen. harum mensarum.
	Dativo huic mensæ.		Dativo his mensis.
	Accus. hanc mensam.		Accusat. has mensas.
	Vocativo ð mensa.		Vocativo ð mensæ.
	Abla. ab hac mensa.		Ablat. ab his mensis.

Note that Fihæ and Nata, do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in *is* or in *abus*. Also D Mula Equa, Liberta, do make the Dative and the Ablative case plural in *abus* only.

- II. The second is when the Genitive singular ends in *i*. The Dative in *o*. The Accusative in *um*. The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative. The Ablative in *o*. The Nominative plural in *i*. The Genitive in *orum*. The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *os*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

As in example.

Hic vir.
Hic li-
ber.
Hæc
colos.
Hic lo-
gos.
Note.

Singulariter	Nom. hic magister.	Pluraliter	Nominat. hi magistri.
	Gen. hujus magistri.		G. horum magistrorum.
	Dat. huic magistro.		Dativo his magistris.
	Acc. hunc magistrum.		Accus. hos magistros.
	Vocat. ð magister.		Vocativo ð magistri.
	Ab. ab hoc magistro.		Abl. ab his magistris.

Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*: as, Non nati

ms.

De

ne in

pe 3

The

pe 3

min

...

...

mis

arun

...

fas.

...

fu.

De

o D

the

...

ngu

usal

he

omi

ie 2

ocat

...

ri.

rum

is.

or.

in

ris.

nat

Non

nat

ivo
eus
Eli
ad
op
N
all
lib
oru
d
c
am
e
ep
S
m
c
m
s
at

Eight parts of Speech.

ivo hic Dominus. Vocativo o Domine. Except
us, that maketh o Dens, and Filius that maketh

When the Nominative endeth in us, if it be a
proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i;
Nominativo Hic Georgius, Vocativo o Georgi.

Also these Nouns following, make their Vo-
cative in o; in us, as, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus,
corus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the Auter Gen-
der of what declension soever they be, have the
Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative
in both numbers, and in the plural number
end all in a, as in example.

Nom. hoc regnum.	Pluraliter	Nominat. haec regna.
Gen. huius regni.		Gen. horum regnorum.
Dat. huic regi.		Dativo his regibus.
Accus. hoc regnum.		Accusat. haec regna.
Voc. o regnum.		Vocativo o regna.
Abl. ab hoc regno.		Ablat. ab his regibus.

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Ne-
uter gender in o, and be thus declined.

Nominativo ambo, ambe, ambo.
Genitivo amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accusativo ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocativo ambo, ambe, ambo.
Ab, ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.

The third is when the Genitive singular end-
eth in is: The Dative in i: The Accusative in
m, and sometime in im, and sometime in both:
The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative
in o; i, and sometime in both: The Nominative
plural in es: The Genitive in um, and sometime
in um: The Dative in bus: The Accusative in
s: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ab-
lative in bus.

An Introduction of the

As in Example.

Hic pa-
ter.
Hic panis.
Hoc opus.
Hoc ca-
put.
Hæc nu-
ber.
Hic vel
hæc bubo.
Hæc vir-
tus.
Hoc ani-
mal.
Hoc cu-
bile.
Hoc cal-
car.

Singulariter

Nominat. hic lapis.
Gen. huius lapidis.
Dativo huic lapidi.
Accus. hunc lapidem.
Vocativo ô lapis.
Ablat. ab hoc lapide.

Pluraliter

Nominat. hi lapides.
Gen. horum lapidum.
Dativo his lapidibus.
Accus. hos lapides.
Vocativo ô lapides.
Ablat. ab his lapidibus.

Singulariter

No. hic & hæc parens.
Gen. huius parentis.
Dativo huic parenti.
Acc. hanc & hanc pa-
rentem.
Voc. ô parens. (rente.
Abl. ab hoc & hac pa-

Pluraliter

Nom. hi & hæc pare-
ntes.
Gen. horum & harum
parentum. (ven-
Dativo his parentibus.
Acc. hos & has pare-
ntes.
Vocativo ô parentes.
Ablat. ab his parentibus.

IV.

The fourth is when the Genitive case sing-
ularly endeth in us. The Dative in ui. The
Accusative in um. The Vocative like the Nominative.
The Ablative in u. The Nominative plural in i.
The Genitive in ium. The Dative in ibus.
The Accusative in us. The Vocative like the No-
minative. The Ablative in ibus.

As in Example.

Hic gra-
dus.
Hæc por-
ticus.
Hoc cor-
nu.

Singulariter

Nom. hæc manus.
Gen. huius manus.
Dat. huic manui.
Accus. hanc manum.
Vocat. ô manus.
Ablat. ab hac manu.

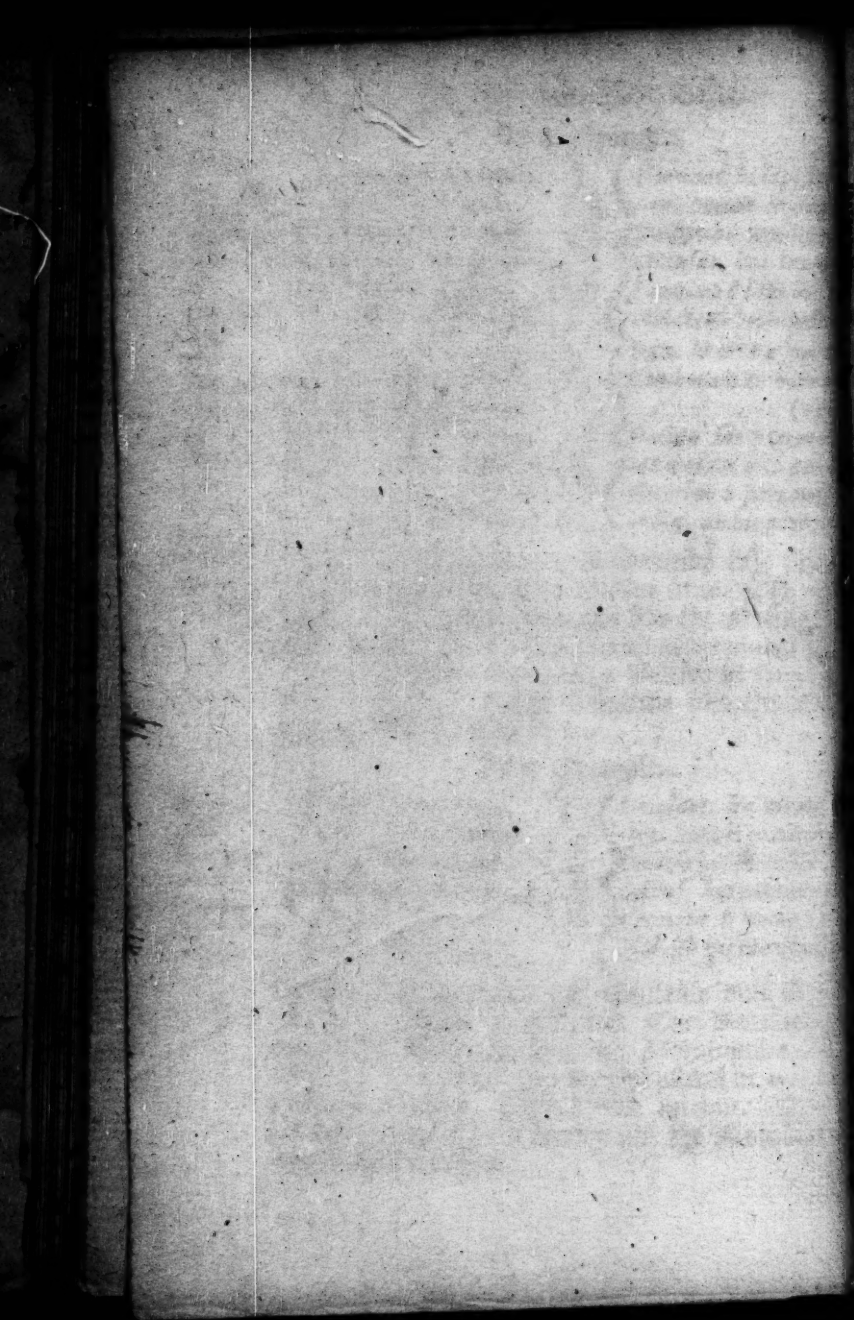
Pluraliter

Nominat. hæc manus.
Gen. horum manuum.
Dativo his manibus.
Accus. has manus.
Vocativo ô manus.
Ablat. ab his manibus.

V.

The fifth is when the Genitive and Vo-
cative singular do end in ei. The Accusative
in em. The Dative like the Nominative.
The Ablative in e. The Nominative plural in es.
The Genitive in eum. The Dative in ebus. The
Accusative in es. The Vocative like the Nominative.
The Ablative in ebus.

les
da
bu
ois
rs.
idil
ave
ran
ven
chi
arn
ser.
eni
mg
ma
in
a.
Du
rus.
um
bus.
us.
us.
bus.
Da
ntu
e.
The
mell



Eight parts of Speech.

As in Example.

} Pluraliter	Nom. <i>his merides.</i>	Nom. <i>hi merides.</i>	Hæc res.
	Gen. <i>hujus meridiei.</i>	G. <i>horum meriderum.</i>	Hæc fa-
	Dat. <i>huic meridiei.</i>	Dat. <i>his merideibus.</i>	cies.
	Ac. <i>hunc meridiem.</i>	Accus. <i>hos merides.</i>	Hæc ac-
	Voc. <i>o merides.</i>	Vocat. <i>o merides.</i>	ti.
	Ab. <i>ab hoc meride.</i>	Ab. <i>ab his merideibus.</i>	

Note that all Nouns of the fifth declension be the feminine gender, except merides and dies.

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun adjective of three terminations, is thus declined, after the first and second declension.

} Pluraliter	N. <i>bonus, bona, bonum.</i>	Nom. <i>boni, bonæ, bona.</i>	Niger, a,
	G. <i>boni, bonæ, boni.</i>	G. <i>bonorum, bonarum, um.</i>	
	D. <i>bono, bonæ, bono.</i>	Dat. <i>bonis.</i>	(bonorum. Tardus,
	A. <i>bonū, bonā, bonū.</i>	Ac. <i>bonos, bonas, bona.</i>	a, um.
	V. <i>bone, bona, bonum.</i>	Voc. <i>boni, bona, bona.</i>	Satur, a,
	Ab. <i>bono, bonā, bono.</i>	Ablativo <i>bonis.</i>	um.

There are besides these, certain Nouns adjectives of another manner of declining, which An example the Genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Genitive in *i*: which be these that follow, with their compounds.

N. unus, una, unum.	} Pluraliter	Nom. uni, una, una.
Genitivo unius.		Ge. unorum, unarum,
Dativo uni.		Dat. unis. (unorum.
Ac. unum, unam, unum.		Ac. unos, una, una.
Voc. unè, una, unum.		Voc. uni, una, una.
Ab. uno, una, uno.		Ablativo unis.

Note that *unus, a, um*, hath not the plural number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the singular number: as, *Una litera, Una enia.*

In like manner be declined *totus, solus*, and also *alius, alter, uter*, and neuter: saving that these last rehearsed lack the Vocative case.

Nota.
Alius
hath ali-
ud neut.

An Introduction of the

A Latin Adjective of three genders is thus declined after the third declension.

Ingens. Solers. Capax. Vetus.	Singulariter	Nomina. hic, hac & hoc felix. Gen. hujus felicis. Dat. huic felici. Ac. hunc & hanc felicem & hoc felicem. Vocat. o felix. Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.	Pluraliter	Nom. hi & ha felices & hoc felices. Gen. horum, harum horum felicium. Dat. his felicibus. Ac. hos & has felices & ha felicia. V. o felices, & o felices. Ablat. ab his felicibus.
Levis & leve. Celestis & celestis. Melior & melius.	Singulariter	Nom. hic & hac tristis & hoc triste. Gen. hujus tristici. Dat. huic tristici. Ac. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste. V. o tristis, & o tristis. Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi.	Pluraliter	Nom. hi & ha tristes & hoc tristes. Gen. horum, harum horum tristicium. Dat. his tristibus. Ac. hos & has tristes & ha tristia. V. o tristes, & o tristes. Ablat. ab his tristibus.

Comparison of Nouns.

Adjectives whose significations may increase or be diminished, may form comparison. There be three degrees of Comparison: The Positive, the Comparative and the Superlative.

The Positive becometh the thing absolute without excess: as, Durus, Hard.

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his positive in signification: as, Durior, Harder. It is formed of the first case of his Positive that is masculine, by putting therein or and us: as of D hic & hac durior, & hoc durior: of Tristi, hic & tristior, & hoc tristior: of Dulci, hic & haec dulci & hoc dulcius.

The Superlative exceedeth his positive in

Three degrees of comparison. The Positive. The Comparative.

The Superlative.

but
felix
aria
arum
clum
as
er fel
aria
o fel
felix
e eri
ffia
arum
linum
bas
as it
fia
e d m
ifliba

im
rifa
The
oe
fol

his
Th
hat
of D
e &
e du

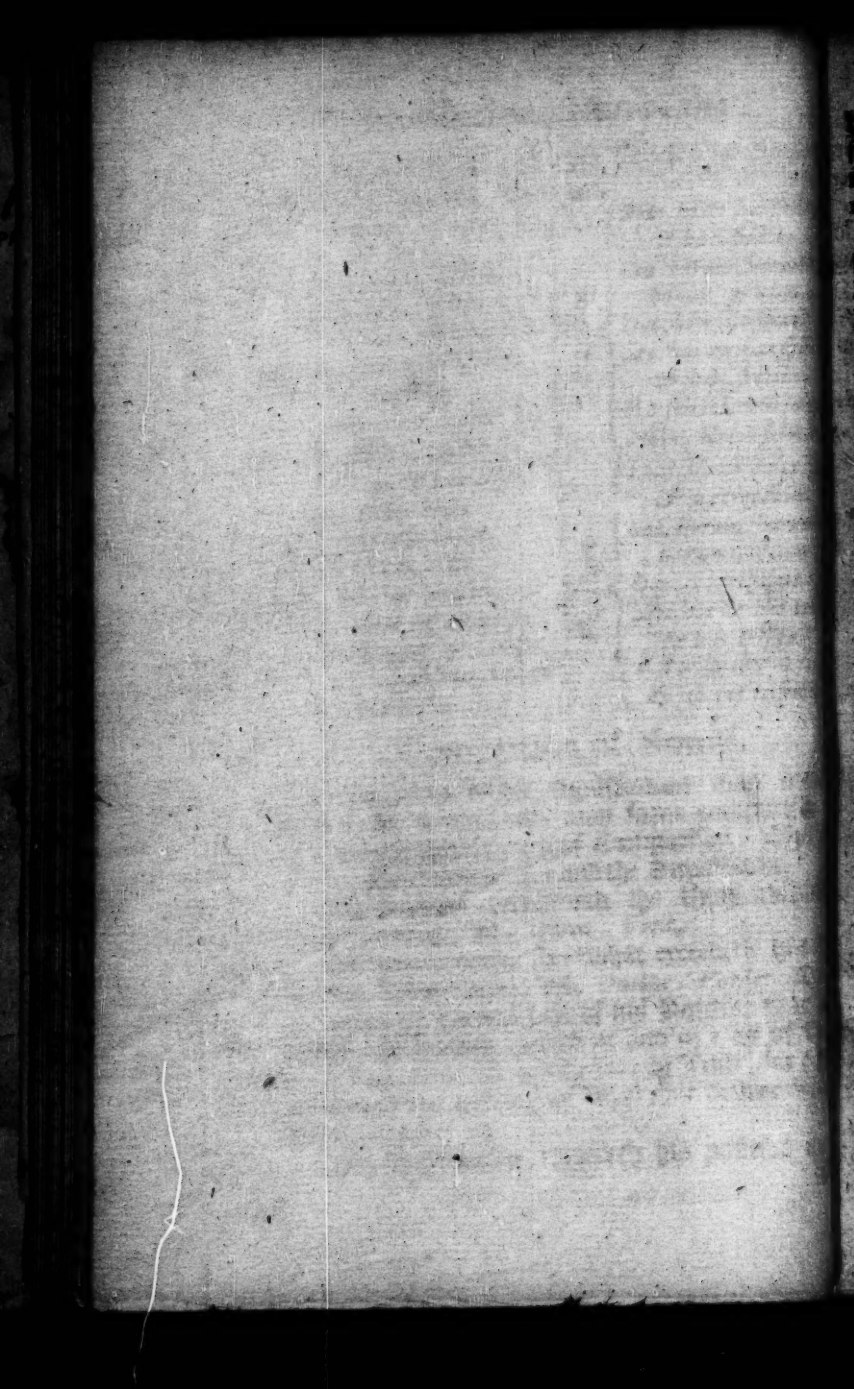
pe m

the first of the month of January 1800
the second of the month of January 1800
the third of the month of January 1800
the fourth of the month of January 1800
the fifth of the month of January 1800
the sixth of the month of January 1800
the seventh of the month of January 1800
the eighth of the month of January 1800
the ninth of the month of January 1800
the tenth of the month of January 1800
the eleventh of the month of January 1800
the twelfth of the month of January 1800
the thirteenth of the month of January 1800
the fourteenth of the month of January 1800
the fifteenth of the month of January 1800
the sixteenth of the month of January 1800
the seventeenth of the month of January 1800
the eighteenth of the month of January 1800
the nineteenth of the month of January 1800
the twentieth of the month of January 1800
the twenty-first of the month of January 1800
the twenty-second of the month of January 1800
the twenty-third of the month of January 1800
the twenty-fourth of the month of January 1800
the twenty-fifth of the month of January 1800
the twenty-sixth of the month of January 1800
the twenty-seventh of the month of January 1800
the twenty-eighth of the month of January 1800
the twenty-ninth of the month of January 1800
the thirtieth of the month of January 1800
the thirty-first of the month of January 1800

OF THE BARRON

the first of the month of January 1800
the second of the month of January 1800
the third of the month of January 1800
the fourth of the month of January 1800
the fifth of the month of January 1800
the sixth of the month of January 1800
the seventh of the month of January 1800
the eighth of the month of January 1800
the ninth of the month of January 1800
the tenth of the month of January 1800
the eleventh of the month of January 1800
the twelfth of the month of January 1800
the thirteenth of the month of January 1800
the fourteenth of the month of January 1800
the fifteenth of the month of January 1800
the sixteenth of the month of January 1800
the seventeenth of the month of January 1800
the eighteenth of the month of January 1800
the nineteenth of the month of January 1800
the twentieth of the month of January 1800
the twenty-first of the month of January 1800
the twenty-second of the month of January 1800
the twenty-third of the month of January 1800
the twenty-fourth of the month of January 1800
the twenty-fifth of the month of January 1800
the twenty-sixth of the month of January 1800
the twenty-seventh of the month of January 1800
the twenty-eighth of the month of January 1800
the twenty-ninth of the month of January 1800
the thirtieth of the month of January 1800
the thirty-first of the month of January 1800

2



Eight parts of Speech.

highest degree: as, Durissimus, Hardest. And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto l, and forms: as, of Duri, durissimus, of Tristi tristissimus, of Dulci dulcissimus.

From these general rules are excepted these that Except follow: Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, peior, pessimus. Magna, maior, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus plurimum.

And if the positive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the Dominative case by putting to r. as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Also these nouns ending in lis, make the Superlative by changing is, into limus: as, Humilis, humillimus: Similis, simillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus.

All other nouns ending in lis do follow the general rule a foregoing: as, Utilis, utilissimus.

Also if a vowel come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè: as, Pius, magis pius, maximè pius. Assiduus, magis assiduus, maximè assiduus.

Ignis.
Impius.
Ardus.
Sternuus.

OF THE PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a part of speech much like to a noun: which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, There sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, be si-noster, vester, nostras, vestras, whereof four have the Gen-erative case: as, Tu, meus, noster, and nostras: and all others lack the Genitive case.

To these may be added their compounds, Ego, mei, tute, idem, and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronouns: Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, noster, vester.

An Introduction of the

Primi- iste, hic, and is, be **Primitives**; so called, for be
tives. cause they be not derived of others. And they be
Demon- also called **Demonstratives**, because they shew
stratives. thing not spoken of before.

Rela- And these six, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be
tives. **Relatives**, because they rehearse a thing that was
spoken of before.

Deriva- These seven, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras
tives. vestras, be **derivatives**: for they be derived of their
Primitives, mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

Five There belong to a **Pronoun** these five things
things **Number**, **Case**, and **Gender**, as are in a **Num.**
belong- **Declension** and **Person**, as here followeth.

The Declension of Pronouns.

There be four Declensions of Pronouns.

The first These three, Ego, tu, sui, be of the first declension
declen- and be thus declined.

Singulariter	{	Nominativo Ego.	{	Pluraliter	Nominativo Nos.
		Genitivo mei.			Gen. nostram vel nostri.
		Dativo mihi.			Dativo nobis.
		Accusativo me.			Accusativo nos.
		Vocativo caret.			Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo à me.			Ablativo à nobis.
Singulariter	{	Nominativo Tu.	{	Pluraliter	Nominativo Vos.
		Genitivo tui.			Gen. vestrum vel vestri.
		Dativo tibi.			Dativo vobis.
		Accusativo te.			Accusativo vos.
		Vocativo à tu.			Vocativo à vos.
		Ablativo à te.			Ablativo à vobis.

Singu. { Nominativo caret. } Accusativo se.
and { Genitivo sui. } Vocativo caret.
plural. { Dativo sibi. } Ablativo à se.

The se- These six, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the
cond **second declension**, and be thus declined.

Sing.

f the
Sing.

Singulariter

Ill

that

and

N

huic

Singulariter

Singulariter

th

N

o

o

2

Eight parts of Speech.

Singulariter	}	Nom. iste, ista, istud.	}	Pluraliter	Nom. isti, iste, ista.
		Gen. istius.			G. istorū, istarū, istorū.
		Dat. isti.			Dativo istis.
		Ac. istum, istam, istud.			Accus. istos, istas, ista.
		Vocativo caret.			Vocativo caret.
		Abl. isto, ista, isto.			Ablativo istis.

Ille is declined like Iste, and also Ipse, saving that the Neuter gender in the Nominative case and in the accusative case singular maketh ipsum.

Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc. Genitivo huius. Dativo huic: as afore in the Noun.

Singulariter	}	Nomin. is, ea, id.	}	Pluraliter	Nominat. ii, ea, ea.
		Genitivo ejus.			G. eorum, earum, eorū.
		Dativo ei.			Dativo iis, vel eis.
		Ac. eum, eam, id.			Accus. eos, eas, ea.
Singulariter	}	Vocativo caret.			Vocativo caret.
		Ablat. eo, ea, eo.			Ablat. iis, vel eis.
Singulariter	}	Nom. qui, quæ, quod.	}	Pluraliter	N. qui, quæ, quæ. (rum.
		Genitiva cujus.			G. quorum, quarū, quo-
		Dativo cui.			Dat. quibus vel queis.
		Ac. quem, quam, quod.			Ac. quos, quas, quæ.
		Vocat. caret. (qui)			Vocativo caret.
Singulariter	}	Ab. quo, quâ, quo vel			Ab. quibus vel queis.

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Also Quisquis is thus declined.

Nom.	}	Quisquis.	}	Ac.	}	Quicquid.	}	Ab.	}	Quoquo.	The Com- pound of Quis. Note,
		Quicquid.				Quicquid.				Quaqua.	
										Quoquo.	

Where note that Quid is alwayes a Substantive

Where note that Quid is alwayes a Substantive of the Neuter gender.

These five. Meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester, are of the third declension, and be declined like nouns Objectives of thre terminations, in this wise.

The
third de-
clension,

An Introduction of the

Singulariter	N. meus, mea, meum.	Pluraliter	Nom. mei, meae, mea.
	Gen. mei, meae, mei.		Gen. meorum, mearum,
	Dat. meo, meae, meo.		Dat. meis. (meorum
	A. meum, mea, meum.		Accus. meos, meas, mea.
	Voc. mi, mea, meum.		Voc. mei, meae, mea.
	Ab. meo, mea, meo.		Ablativo meis.

The
fourth
declen-
sion.

So is Noster declined, and Tuus, suus, vester, sabini
that these three last do lack the Vocative case.
Nostros, Vestros, and this Noun Cuius, be of the
fourth declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter	N. hic & haec nostras & hoc nostrate.	Pluraliter	N. hi & haec nostrates & haec nostratia.
	Gen. huius nostratis.		Gen. horum, harum & horum nostratium.
	Dat. huic nostrati.		Dat. his nostratibus.
	A. hunc & hanc nostrat- em & hoc nostrate.		Ac. hos & has nostrates & haec nostratia.
	Vocat. o nostras & o nostrate.		Vocat. o nostrates & nostratia.
	Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc nostrate vel nostrati.		Ab. ab his nostratibus.

Note.

Here is to be noted, that Nostros, Vestros, &
this Noun Cuius be called Gentiles, because they
properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Na-
tions, to Sects or Factions.

A Pronoun hath three Persons.

Persons
three. The first person speaketh of himself; as, Ego
Nos We.
The second person is spoken to; as, Tu, Thou: Ve-
re. And of this person is also every Vocative case.
The third person is spoken of; as, Ille, He: Illi,
They. And therefore all Nouns, Pronouns &
Participles be of the third person.

...
...
...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

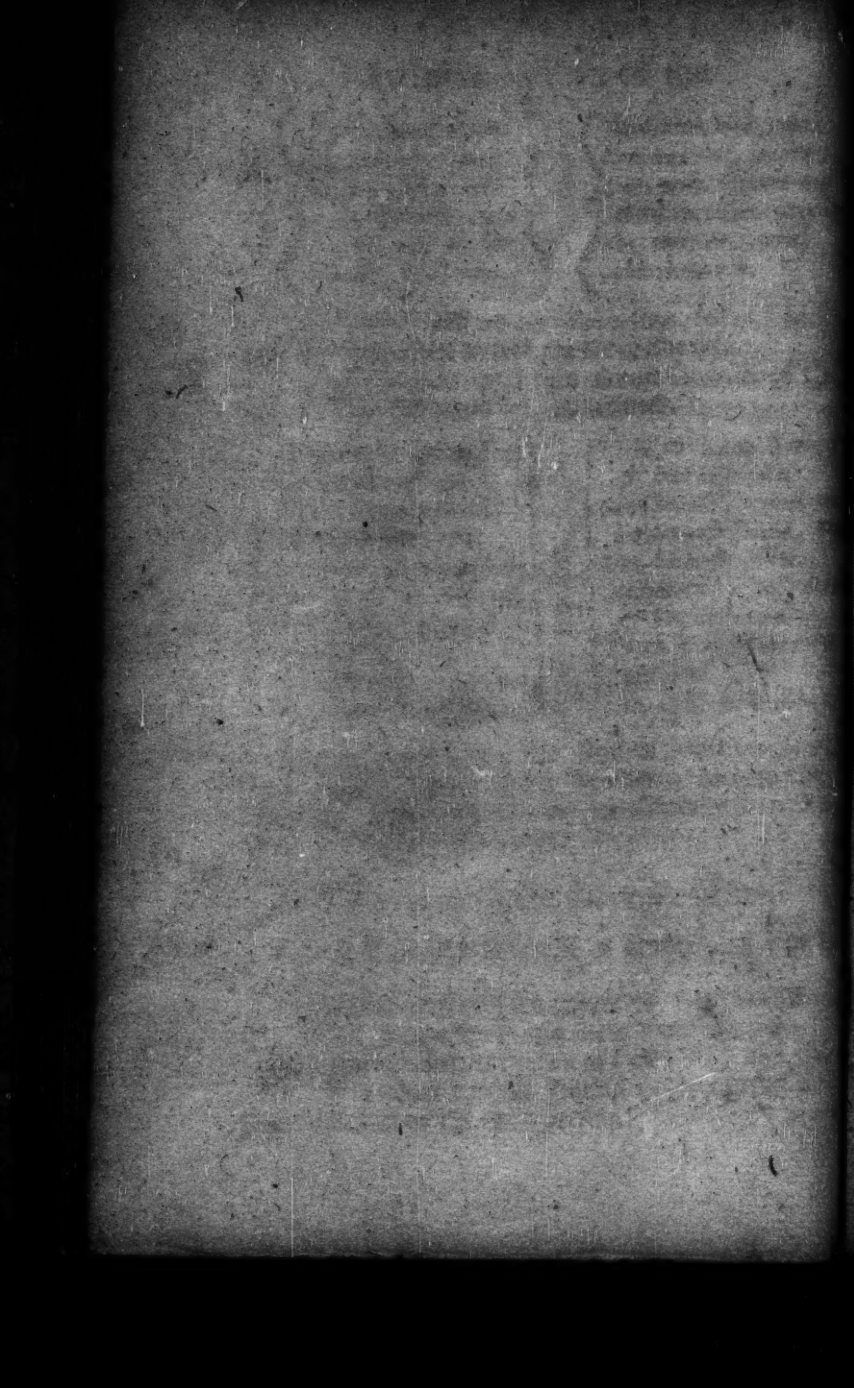
...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...

...
...



OF A VERB

A Verb is a part of speech, denoting ^{A Verb} action and state, and comprehending being: as, Amo, I love: or suffering: as, Amo, I am loved: or being: as, Sum, I am.

Verbs such as have persons, be called Personal: as, Ego amo. To amo. And such as have no persons, be called Impersonal: as, Tacet, it is silent. Oportet, it behooves.

Verbs Personal there be five kinds, Active, Passive, Reflexive, Dependent and Compound. Verbs
Personal,
Active

A Verb Active endeth in o, and comprehends in it: as, Amo, I love, and by putting in t, it may be a Passive: as, Amor.

A Verb Passive endeth in or, and comprehends in it: as, Amor, I am loved, and by putting aliquid in it, it may be an Active: as, Amo.

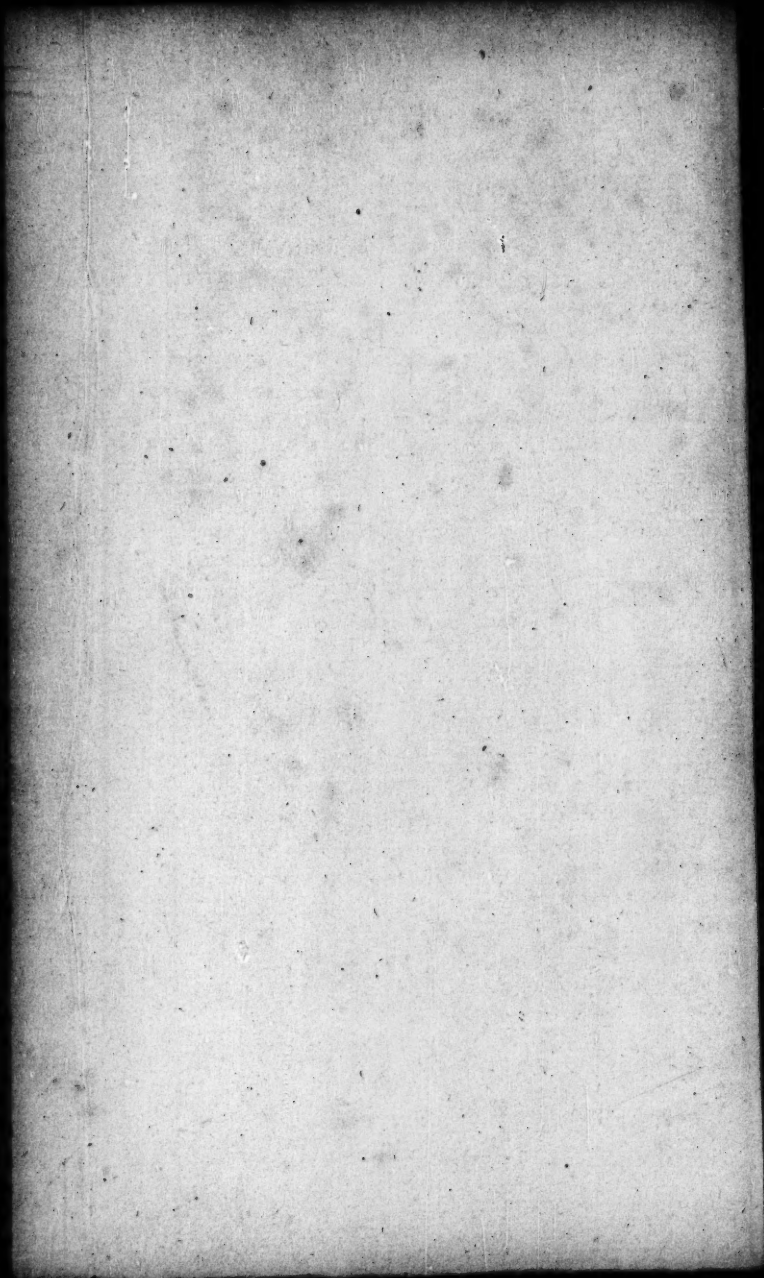
A Verb Reflexive endeth in o, or m, and cannot take t, to make it a Passive: as, Curro, I run. Sum, I am. And it is English both sometimes Reflexive: as, Curro, I run, and sometimes Passive: as, Agroto, I am sick. Reflexive

A Verb Dependent endeth in i, like a Passive, and yet in signification is but either Active: as, Loquor verbum, I speak a word, or Passive: as, Glorior, I boast. Dependent

A Verb Compound endeth in i, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive: as, Osculo te, I kiss thee, Osculor a te, I am kissed of thee. Compound

GERUNDS





Eight parts of Speech.

GERUNDS.

Here be mozeover belonging to the Infinitive Gerunds
the mood of verbs, certain voices called Gerunds three: di,
ending in di, do, and dum which have both do, dum.
active and passive signification: as, Amandi,
loving, or of being loved. Amando, in loving, or in
being loved. Amandum, to love, or to be loved.

SUPINES.

Here be also pertaining unto Verbs, two
Supines: the one ending in um, which is
called the first Supine; because it hath the signifi-
cation of the Verb active: as, Eo amatum, I go to love.
and the other in u, which is called the latter Su-
pine, because it hath for the most part the significa-
tion passive: as, Difficilis amatu, Hard to be loved.

TENSES.

Here be five tenses of Times: the Present Tenses
tense: the Preterimperfect, the Preterper- five.
fect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense.
The Present tense speaketh of the time that Present
is: as, Amo, I love. tense.
The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time Preter-
perfectly past: as, Amabam, I loved or did love. imper-
fect.
The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfect.
perfectly past, with this sign Have: as, Amavi, I
have loved.
The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the Proter-
more than perfectly past, with this sign pluper-
fect: as, Amaveram, I had loved.
The Future tense speaketh of the time to come. Future.
with this sign shall or will: as, Amabo, I shall or
will love.

P E R.

An Introduction of the PERSONS.

Persons
three.

There be also in verbs three persons in lo numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love.* Tu amas, *Thou lovest.* Ille amat, *He loveth.* Pluraliter Nos amamus, *We love.* Vos amatis, *Ye love.* Illi amant, *They love.*

CONJUGATIONS.

Conju-
gations
four.

Verbs have four Conjugations, which are known after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath a long, before re and ris: as, Amāre, amāris.

The second Conjugation hath e long, before re and ris: as, Docēre, docēris.

The third Conjugation hath e short, before re and ris: as, Legere, legēris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i long, before re and ris: as, Audire, audiris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations, be declined after these examples.

A Mo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. } *To love.*

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. } *To teach.*

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. } *To read.*

Audio, audis, audiui, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. } *To hear.*

no
.
tto
an

I
em
e
e
e
e
-
e.
ch.
d.
ar.
c

Eight parts of Speech.

Indicative Mood, Present tense singular.

, Thou lovest, He loveth, We love, Ye love, They love,
or, or, or, or, or,
e. dost love. doth love. do love. do love. do love.

no, amas, amat.	} <i>pluralties</i> {	Amamus, amatis, amant.
Doceo, doces, docet.		Docemus, docetis, docent.
Lego, legis, legit.		Legimus, legitis, legunt.
Audio, audis, audit.		Audimus, auditis, audiunt.

I loved or did love.

rim- et fin- r.	} <i>bas, bat. Plur. bamus, batis, bant.</i>	Amabam,
		Docebam,
		Legebam,
		Audiebam,

I have loved.

erper- tense ular.	} <i>isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt vel etc.</i>	Amavi,
		Docui,
		Legi,
		Audivi,

I had loved.

er. perfect se fin- ar.	} <i>ras, rat. Plur. ramus, raris, rant.</i>	Amaveram,
		Docueram,
		Legeram,
		Audiveram,

I shall or will love.

ture se fin- ar.	} <i>bis, bit. Plur. bimus, biris, bunt.</i>	Amabo,
		Docebo,
		Legam,
		Audiam,

es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Impera-

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood.

	Love Love he, or thou. let him love.	Love we, or let us love.	Love Love they ye. let them
<i>Present sense sing- ular.</i>	Ama, amer,	Pl. amemus.	amate, ament
	amato: amato.		amatote: ama
	Doce, doceat,	Pl. doceamus.	docete, doceant
	doceto: doceto.		docetote: doce
	Lege, legat,	Pl. legamus.	legite, legant,
	legito: legito.		legitote: legun
	Audi, audiat,	Pl. audiamus.	audite, audiant,
	audito: audito.		auditote: audiu

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

<i>Present sense sing- ular.</i>	Amem, ames, amet.	Pl. utin. amemus, ametis, ame
	Doccam,	as, at. Plu. utin. amus, atis, ant.
	Legam,	
	Audiam,	

<i>Preterim- perfect sense sing- ular.</i>	Amarem,	} <i>Would God I loved, or did love</i>
	Doccerem,	
	Legerem,	
	Audirem,	

<i>Preterper- fect sense singular.</i>	Amaverim,	} <i>I pray God I have loved.</i>
	Docuerim,	
	Legerim,	
	Audiverim,	

<i>Preterplu- perfect sense sing- ular.</i>	Amavissem,	} <i>Would God I loved.</i>
	Docuisssem,	
	Legisssem,	
	Audivisssem,	

<i>Future sense sin- gular.</i>	Amavero,	} <i>God grant I shall or will love hereaft</i>
	Docuero,	
	Legero,	
	Audivero,	

ky
em
nem
ma
can
oce
at,
gun
ant
dium

ame

ove

rent

t.

afi

oto

E

Eight parts of Speech.

Potential Mood.

I may or can love.

Amem, ames, amet. *Plur. amemus, amētis, ament.*
 Doccam, }
 Legam, } as, at. *Plur. amus, atis, ant.*
 Audiam, }

Amarem, } *I might, would, should, ought or could*
 Doccerem, } *(love.*
 Legerem, } *res, ret. plur. remus, retis, rent.*
 Audirem, }

Amaverim, } *I might, would, should or ought to*
 Docuerim, } *(have loved.*
 Legerim, } *ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.*
 Audiverim, }

Amavissem, } *I might, would, should or ought to*
 Docuisssem, } *(bad loved.*
 Legissem, } *les, set. Plur. semus, setis, sent.*
 Audivissem, }

Amavero, } *I may or can love hereafter.*
 Docuero, }
 Legero, } *ris, rit. Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.*
 Audivero, }

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Amem, ames, amet. *Plur. cūm amemus, amētis, ament.*
 Doccam, }
 Legam, } as, at. *Plur. cūm amus, atis, ant.*
 Audiam, }

Preter-

An Introduction of the

Preterimperfect tense singular. Cum	Amarem,	} res, ret. Plu. Cum remus, retis	}	When I loved or did love.
	Docerem,			
	Legerem,			
	Audirem,			
Preterperfect tense singular. Cum	Amaverim,	} ris, rit. Pl. cum rimus, ritis,	}	When I have loved.
	Docuerim,			
	Legerim,			
	Audiverim,			
Preterpluper. tense singular. Cum	Amavisssem,	} ses, set. Pl. cum semus, setis	}	When I had loved.
	Docuisssem,			
	Legisssem,			
	Audivisssem,			
Future tense singular. Cum	Amavero,	} ris, rit. Pl. cum rimus, ritis,	}	When I shall or will love.
	Docuero,			
	Legero,			
	Audivero,			

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense.	Amare,	} To	}	Love. Teach. Read. Hear.
	Docere,			
	Legere,			
	Audire,			
Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense.	Amavisse,	} To have or had	}	Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.
	Docuisse,			
	Legisse,			
	Audivisse,			
Future tense.	Amaturum,	} esse, To	}	love. teach. read. hear.
	Docturum,			
	Lecturum,			
	Auditurum,			
Gerund.	Amandi, of loving,	} do, in loving,	}	dum, to love.
	Docendi, of teaching,			
	Legendi, of reading,			
	Audiendi, of hearing,			

love.

s, reti

d.

ritis,

d.

s, fa

love

ritis,

after

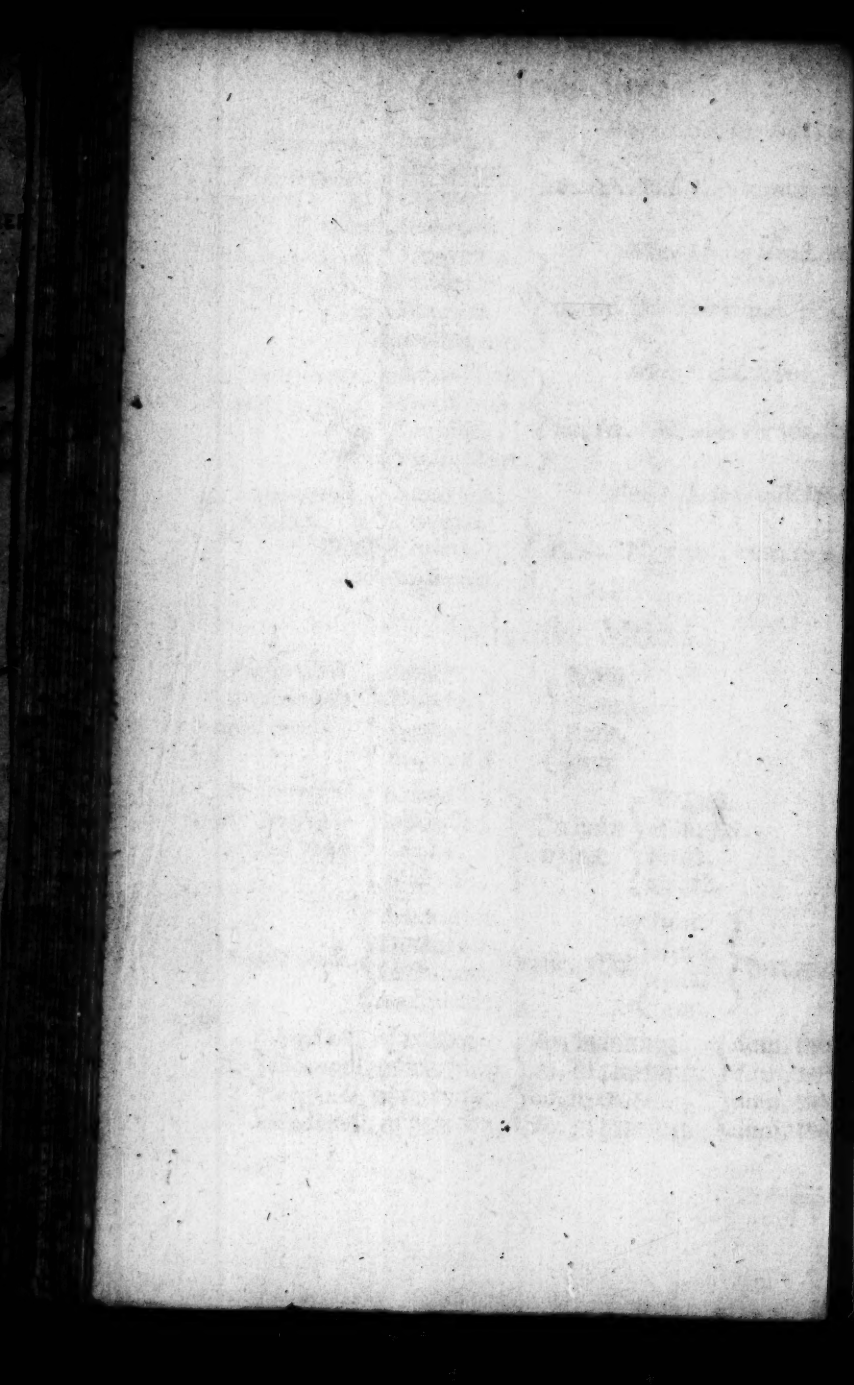
to l

to i

to n

to h

S



Eight parts of Speech.

Amatum,	{	love.	{	Amatu,	{	loved.
Doctum,		teach.		Doctu,		taught.
Lectum,		read.		Lectu,		read.
Audium,		hear.		Auditu,		heard.

Amans,	{	loving.
Docens,		teaching.
Legens,		reading.
Audians,		hearing.

Amaturus,	{	to love or about to love.
Docturus,		to teach or about to teach.
Lecturus,		to read or about to read.
Auditurus,		to hear or about to hear.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this wise following.

Sum, es, fui, esse, fuerus. To be.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singular.	{	Sum, I am: es, est. Plural. Sumus, estis, sunt.
Imperfect tense singular.		Eram, I was: eras, erat. Plural. eramus, eratis, erant.
Pluperfect tense singular.	{	Fui, I have been: fuisti, fuit. Plural. fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere.
Pluperfect tense singular.		Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. Pluraliter, fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.
Future tense singular.	{	Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. Pluraliter, erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood.

<i>Pres. tense sing.</i>	{ <i>Sis,</i> <i>Es,</i> <i>Esto.</i>	<i>non</i> <i>est</i>	{ <i>Sit</i> <i>Est.</i>	<i>Plu. Simus.</i>	{ <i>Sitis,</i> <i>Este,</i> <i>Estote.</i>	{ <i>Sint,</i> <i>Sunto.</i>
----------------------------------	---	--------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------	---	---------------------------------

Optative Mood.

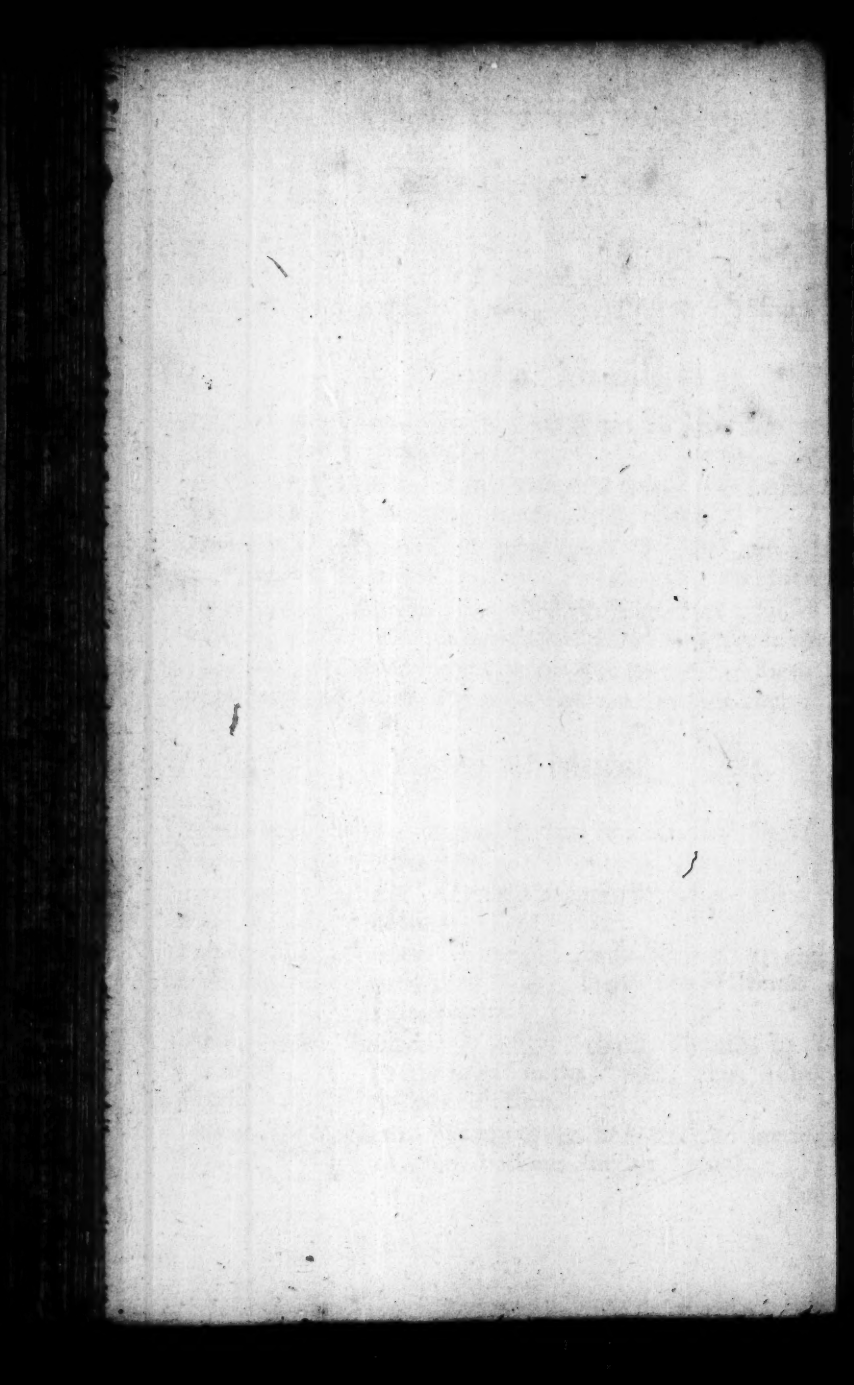
<i>Present tense sing. utinam</i>	{ <i>Sim,</i> <i>I pray God I be:</i> <i>Sis, sit. Plur. uti-</i> <i>simus, sitis, sint.</i>
<i>Preterimperf. tense sing. uti.</i>	{ <i>Essem, Would God I was:</i> <i>esses, esset.</i> <i>utinam essemus, essetis, essent.</i>
<i>Preterperfect tense sing. uti.</i>	{ <i>Fuerim, I pray God I have been:</i> <i>fu-</i> <i>fuerit. Plur. utin. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.</i>
<i>Preterpluper. tense sing. uti.</i>	{ <i>Fuissem, Would God I had been:</i> <i>fuis-</i> <i>isset. Plur. utin. fuissetis, fuissent.</i>
<i>Future tense singul. utin.</i>	{ <i>Fuero, God grant I be hereafter:</i> <i>fueris,</i> <i>erit. Plur. utin. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.</i>

Potential Mood.

<i>Present tense singular.</i>	{ <i>Sim, I may or can be:</i> <i>sis, sit. Plur. sin-</i> <i>tis, sint.</i>
<i>Preterimperf. tense singul.</i>	{ <i>Essem, I might or could be:</i> <i>esses, esset. Pl-</i> <i>essemus, essetis, essent.</i>
<i>Preterperfect tense singu- lar.</i>	{ <i>Fuerim, I might, could, should, or ought</i> <i>have been:</i> <i>fueris, fuerit. Plur. fuerimus, fu-</i> <i>eritis, fuerint.</i>
<i>Preterpluper- fect tense singular.</i>	{ <i>Fuissem, I might, could, should, or ought</i> <i>to had been:</i> <i>fuisset, fuisset. Plur. fuissetis,</i> <i>fuissent.</i>
<i>Future tense singular.</i>	{ <i>Fuero, I may or can be hereafter:</i> <i>fueris, fu-</i> <i>erit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.</i>

Subj

at,
nto.
r. un
tet.
; fu
acrin
tes,
illien
eris,
rint.
r. fin
t. Pl
ught
us, f
e oug
ffem
ris, f
Subj



Eight parts of Speech.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense Singular. Cum	{	Sim, When I am: sis, sit. <i>Plural.</i> Cum simus, sitis, sine.	{
Imperfect tense Singular. Cum		Essem, When I was: esses, esset. <i>Plur.</i> cuna essemus, essetis, essent.	
Perfect tense Singular. cum	{	Fuerim, When I have been: fueris, fuerit. <i>Plur.</i> cum fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.	{
Pluperfect tense Singular. cum		Fuissem, When I had been: fuisses, fuisset. <i>Plur.</i> cum fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.	
Future tense Singular. cum	{	Fuero, When I shall or will be: fueris, fuerit. <i>Plur.</i> cum fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.	{

Infinitive mood.

Present and Imperfect tense.	{	Esse, To be	{	Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense.	{	Fuisse,	{	to have or had been.
Future tense.		Fore vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.						

Verbs in *or* of the four Conjugations be declined after these examples.

Mor, amāris vel amāre, amatus sum vel fui, amāri, amatus, amandus. *To be loved.*
 docear, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus. *To be taught.*
 legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus. *To be read.*
 audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus. *To be heard.*

An Introduction of the Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

<i>Present tense sing.</i>	{	Amor, amâtis vel amâre, amatur.	}	<i>Pluraliter</i>	{	amur.
		Doceor, doceris vel docere, doceatur.				mini-
		Legor, legëris vel legere, legitur.				atur.
		Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.				

<i>Preterim- perfect tense sin- gular.</i>	{	Amabar,	}	<i>I was loved.</i>		
		Docebar,		<i>Plur.</i>	{	baris vel bare, batur.
		Legebar,				bamini, bantur.
		Audiebar,				

<i>Preterper- fect tense singular.</i>	{	Amatus,	}	<i>I have been</i>		
		Doctus,		<i>loved</i>	{	tus es vel fuisti, tus es
		Lectus,				fuit. <i>Plu.</i> ti sumus vel
		Auditus,				mus, ti estis vel fuistis

<i>Preterplu- perf. tense singular.</i>	{	Amatus,	}	<i>I had been</i>		
		Doctus,		<i>loved</i>	{	tus eras vel fueras, tus
		Lectus,				eris vel fueras. <i>Plu.</i> ti eramus
		Auditus,				eratis vel fueratis, ti eratis vel fueratis

<i>Future tense sing.</i>	{	Amabor,	}	<i>I shall or will be loved.</i>		
		Docebor,		<i>beris vel bere, itur. Pl.</i>	{	bimur, i-
		Legar,				eris vel eris, etur, Pl. emur, emini.
		Audiar,				

Imperative Mood.

<i>Present tense singular.</i>	Be thou	Let him	Let us be	Be ye	Let them	
	loved.	be loved.	loved.	loved.	be loved.	
	Amare, ametur,	{	<i>Plu. ame-</i>			
	amator: amator.		{	<i>mur.</i>	Amamini, amentur,	
	Docere, doceatur,				amaminor: amantur.	
	docetor: docetor.				Docemini, doceantur,	
	Legere, legatur,				doceminor: docentur.	
	{		legitor: legitor.		<i>Plu. lega-</i>	
		Audire, audiat,	{	<i>mur.</i>	{	Legimini, legantur,
		auditor: auditor,				legiminor: leguntur.
			{	<i>Pl. audia-</i>	{	Audimini, audiantur,
						audiminor: audiuntur.

mi
mi
ntu

ban

rus ch

us ve

fuiti

el fue

is, tus

erame

svell

ueram

ed.

ur, in

(u

hini, c

them

oved.

ntur,

amro

cantu

cento

ntur,

ntor.

antur

liunt

Opt

THE JOURNAL OF

JOHN R. BROWN

1847-1848

1849-1850

1851-1852

1853-1854

1855-1856

1857-1858

1859-1860

1861-1862

Eight parts of Speech.

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

sent Amer, eris, vel ere, etur. *Plur. uti.* emur, emini, entur.

se sing. Doccar, } aris vel arc, atur. *Plur. uti.* amur, amini,

ur, plur. Legar, } (amur.

nam Audiar, } Would God I were loved.

terim- Amarer, }

fect ten. Doccerer, }

ular, Legerer, } reris vel rere, retur. *Pl. uti.* remur, remini,

utinam Audirer, } (rentur.

I pray God I have been loved.

terper- Amatus, } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel

tense Doctus, } fuerit. *Plur. utinam* ti simus vel fueri-

ular, Lectus, } mus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fue-

utinam Auditus, } rint.

Would God I had been loved.

terplu- Amatus, } essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisset, tus

fect tense Doctus, } esset vel fuisset. *Plur. utinam* ti esse-

ular, Lectus, } mus vel fuisset, ti essetis vel fuissetis,

utinam Auditus, } ti essent vel fuissent.

God grant I be loved hereafter.

ure Amatus, } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit

se singu- Doctus, } vel fuerit. *Plur. utinam* ti erimus vel

ar, Lectus, } fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt

utinam Auditus, } vel fuerint.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

sent Amer, eris vel ere, etur. *Plur.* emur, emini, entur.

se singu- Doccar, } aris vel arc, atur. *Plur.* amur, amini, antur.

ar, Legar, }

Audiar, }

An Introduction of the

*Preterim-
perfect
tense sin-
gular.*

{ Amarer,
Docerer,
Legerer,
Audirer, }

I would, should, or ought to be lov-

*re*is vel *rere*, retur. *Plu.* remur, remi-
(remi-)

*Preter-
perfect
tense sin-
gular.*

{ Amatus,
Doctus,
Lectus,
Auditus, }

I would, should, or ought to have been lov-

ed sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tu
vel fuerit. *Plu.* ti simus vel fuerim
ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

*Preterplu-
erfect
tense sin-
gular.*

{ Amatus,
Doctus,
Lectus,
Auditus, }

I would, should, or ought to have been lov-

ed essem vel fuisset, tus essem vel fuisset,
esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* ti essemus vel
issemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti es-
set vel fuissent.

*Future
tense sin-
gular.*

{ Amatus,
Doctus,
Lectus,
Auditus, }

I may or can be loved hereafter.

ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tu
vel fuerit. *Plu.* ti erimus vel fuerim
ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fue-

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

*Present
tense sin-
gular.*

{ Amer, eris vel ero, etur. *Plu.* cum emur, emini, er-
Docer, aris vel are, atur. *Plu.* cum amur, am-
legar, aris vel are, atur. *Plu.* cum amur, am-
Audiar, aris vel are, atur. *Plu.* cum amur, am-

Cum

*Preterim-
perfect ten-
singular.*

{ Amarer,
Docerer,
Legerer,
Audirer, }

When I was loved.

*re*is vel *rere*, retur. *Plu.* cum rem-
(remi-)

*Preterper-
fect tense
singular.*

{ Amatus,
Doctus,
Lectus,
Auditus, }

When I have been loved.

sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tu
vel fuerit. *Plu.* cum ti simus vel fuerim
ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Cum

Preter

emi
 ent
 low
 tus
 im
 nt.
 ov
 tes,
 vel
 i eff
 tu
 rim
 fuc
 , et
 (an
 an
 rem
 ren
 , tu
 erit
 nt.
 reit

[Faint, illegible text from bleed-through]

1940

Page 1 of 1

1870

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
U.S.A.

Eight parts of Speech.

When I had been loved.

eterplu-	Amatus,	esset vel fuisset,	tus esses vel fuisses,
fect ten.	Doctus,	tus esset vel fuisset.	Plur. cum ti esse-
ular.	Lectus,	mus vel fuissetis,	ti esset is vel fuissetis,
Cum	Auditus,	ti essent vel fuissent.	

When I shall or will be loved.

ture	Amatus,	ero vel fuero,	tus eris vel fueris,	tus erit
se fin-	Doctus,	vel fuerit,	P. cum ti erimus vel fuerimus,	
ar.	Lectus,	ti eritis vel fueritis,	ti erunt vel fuerint,	
Cum	Auditus,			

Infinitive Mood.

esent	Amari,	Lobed.
d Pre-	Doceri,	Taught.
imper-	Legi,	Read.
Et tense.	Audiri,	Heard.

eterpers.	Amatum,	To have or had been loved.
nse and	Doctum,	
eterplu-	Lectum,	esse vel fuisse.
rf tense.	Audatum,	

ature	Amatum iri, vel amandum esse,	3	Lobed	} hereafter.
nse.	Doctum iri, vel docendum esse,	3	taught	
	Lectum iri, vel legendum esse,	3	read	
	Audatum iri, vel audiendum esse,	3	heard	

participle	Amatus,	Lobed.
f the pre-	Doctus,	Taught.
r perfect	Lectus,	Read.
nse.	Auditus,	Heard.

participle	Amandus,	{	To	Lobed.
ie fu-	Docendus,		be	Taught.
re in	Legendus,			Read.
Dus.	Audiendus,			Heard.

An Introduction of the

Of certain Verbs going out of Ru

which are declined and formed,

in manner following.

POssum, potes, potui, posse, potens: **To may or**
Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, vo
dum: supinis caret: volens: **To will, or to be willi**
Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo,
lendum: supinis caret: nolens: **To nill or to be**
willing.

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo,
lendum: supinis caret: malens: **To have rather**
to be more willing.

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse: edendi, edem
edendum: esum, esu, vel estum, estu: edens, esurus
esturus: **To eat.**

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendo
To be made or to be done.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendu
latum, latu: ferens, laturus: **To bear or suffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri: lat
ferendus: **To be born or suffered.**

Indicative mood.

<i>Present tense singular.</i>	P Ossum, potes, potest.	<i>Plural.</i>	P ossumus, potestis, possunt.
	Volo, vis, vult.		Volumus, vultis, volunt.
	Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.		Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
	Malo, mavis, mavult. (est.		Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
	Edo, edis vel es, edit vel		Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
	Fio, fis, fit.		Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
	Fero, fers, fert.		Ferimus, ferris, ferunt.
	Feror, ferris vel ferro; fertur.		Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterit

Ku
 02
 Yo
 will
 O, I
 Be
 O, m
 her
 ene
 ust
 nde
 du
 lan
 Fur
 t.
 lun
 lun
 du
 ruc
 rim

ter
fe
se si
ar.

ter
ter
gula

ter
fe
se si
ar.

utur
se si
lar.

Eight parts of Speech.

Poteram,
 Volebam,
 Nolebam,
 Malebam,
 Edebam,
 Fiebam,
 Ferebam,
 Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plu.* bantur.
 (bantur. *Plu.* bantur, bamini,

Potui,
 Volui,
 Nolui,
 Malui,
 Edi,
 Tuli,
 sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit.
Plur. ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis,
 Latus ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Potueram,
 Volueram,
 Nolueram,
 Malueram,
 Ederam,
 Tulceram,
 eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras,
 tus erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus
 vel fueramus, ti statis vel fueratis, ti
 erant vel fuerant.

Potero, eris, erit. *Plur.* poterimus, eritis, erunt.
 Volam, Edam,
 Nolam, Fiam, *es, et. Plur.* emus, etis, ent.
 Malam, Feram,
 Ferar, feretis vel ferere, feretur. *Plural.* feremur,
 feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, habe no Imperative Mood.

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood.

		Noli, nolito. <i>Pluraliter</i> . Nolite, nolitote.			
<i>Present tense singular.</i>	Es, esto,	Edat,	} <i>P.</i> Edāmus,	Edite, este,	} <i>Edite</i>
	Ede,	Esto,		Estote,	
	Edito:	Edito:		Editote:	
	Fito tu:	Fiat,	} <i>Pl.</i> Fiamus,	Fite,	} <i>Fiam</i>
		Fito:		Fitote:	
	Fer,	Ferat,	} <i>Pl.</i> Fe-ramus,	Ferte,	} <i>Ferant</i>
	Ferto:	Ferto:		Fertote:	
	Fetre,	Feratur,	} <i>Pl.</i> Fe-ramur,	Ferimini,	} <i>Ferant</i>
	Fertor:	Fertor:		Feriminor:	

Optative Mood.

<i>Present tense sin- gular.</i>	Possim,	Nolim,	} is, it. <i>Plur.</i> utinam im-
	Velim,	Malim,	
	Edam,		itis, int.
	Fiam,	as, at. <i>Plur.</i> utinam amus, atis, ant,	
Utinam	Feram,		
Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. <i>P. ut.</i> amur, amini, ant			
<i>Preterim- perfect ten- singular.</i>	Possim,	Ederem	} es, et. <i>Plur.</i> utinam em-
	Vellem,	vel essem	
	Nolleim,	Fierem,	etis, ent.
	Malleim,	Ferrem,	
Utinam	Ferrer, reris vel rere, retur. <i>P. ut.</i> remur, remini, rent		
<i>Preterper- fect tense singular.</i>	Potuerim,	Maluerim,	} ris, rit. <i>Pluraliter</i> u-
	Voluerim,	Ederim,	
	Noluerim,	Tulerim,	nam rimus, rin-
			rint.
<i>Preterplu- perfect tense singular.</i>	Factus,	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus	} <i>P. ut.</i> ti simus vel fuerimus
	Latus,	vel fuerit. <i>P. ut.</i> ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.	
	Potuissem,	Maluissem,	} ses, set. <i>Plur.</i> utina-
	Voluissem,	Edissem,	
Utinam	Noluissem,	Tuluissem,	semus, setis, sent.
esset vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses,			
tus esset vel fuisset. <i>Plur.</i> uti. esse-			
mus vel fuisset, ti essetis vel fu-			
issetis, ti essent vel fuissent.			

Eda
du
am
unt
int
nte
nte
nte

11

21

1

18

12

51

1

15

1

•

3

5

2

Eight parts of Speech.

Potuerō,	Maluerō,	ris, rit. Plur. utinam
Voluerō,	Ederō,	rimus, ritis, rint.
Noluerō,	Tulerō,	
Utinam		
Factus,	ero vel fuero,	tus eris vel fueris, tus erit
Latus,	vel fuerit. P. uti, ti erimus vel fuerimus,	
	ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.	

The Potentia and the Subjunctive Mood be formed
the Optative in voice, and do differ only in signifi-
cation and sign of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Possē,	Potuisse,
Velle,	Voluisse,
Nolle,	Noluisse,
Malle,	Maluisse,
Edere vel esse,	Edisse,
Ferre,	Tulisse,
Fieri,	Factum esse vel fuisse,
Ferri,	Latum esse vel fuisse,
Esurum esse,	Factum iri, vel faciendum esse,
Laturum esse,	Latum iri, vel lerendum esse,

o and queo make ibam and quibam in the Pre-
terperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, and ibo
quibo in the future tense: and in all other moods
tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth
conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds,
endi, cundo, cundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative
Mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the
mood; the Preterperfect tense, the Preterplu-
perfect tense, and the Future tense of the Opta-
tive mood, the Potential mood, and the Sub-
junctive mood, the Preterperfect tense, and the
Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mood: as of
Amavi,

An Introduction of the

Amavi, are formed, Amaveram, amaverim, and
by changing i into e (short: and Amavissem, and
keeping i still.

Imper-
sonals.

Impersonals be declined throughout all
tenses in the voice of the third person
singular: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, de-
verat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat,
bit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studium est v-
studium erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their En-
this sign It: as, It delecteth, Delectat. It be-
not, non decet.

OF THE PARTICIPLE

A Participle is a part of speech, deriv-
a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun
Gender, case and declension: and is
a Verb, as tense and signification
part of both, as number and figure.

Four
kinds
of parti-
ciples.

There be four kinds of Participles: one
Present tense, another of the Preter tense
of the Future in rus, and another of the
in dus.

Present
tense.

A Participle of the Present tense, hath
English ending in ing: as, Loving, and his-
tin in ans, or ens: as, Amans, docens. And
formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the
cative Mood, by changing the last syllable in
as, Amabam, amaps. Audiebam, audiens. Auxili-
auxilians. Poteram, potens.

The first
Future
in rus.

A participle of the Future in rus beto-
to do, like the Infinitive mood of the
voice: as, Amaturus, To love or about to love.
it is formed of the latter Supine by putting
rus: as, Doctus, docturus.

Preter
ense.

A Participle of the Preter tense hath his

, am
, am

Il D
son
it, d
uerat
est y

En
bec

L

derit
dome
id p
ion

one
mse
e R

had
o his
And
the
e in
uxila

betol
he
ove,
uttin
his

nd
s
:
the
P
ff
:
Be
ter
du
th
ter
us
f a
th
D
as
ns
f a
t
a
no
f
of
an
th
nd
e t
c
F
la
us
rt
ag
ic
o

Eight parts of Speech.

ending in *d, s, o, n*; as, *Loved, taught, slain*:
as Latin in *tus, sus, xus*; as, *Amatus, visus*,
and one in *uus*, as, *Mortuus*. And it is form:
the latter Supine, by putting to *s*: as, *Lectus*,
except *Mortuus*.

Participle of the Future in *dus* betokeneth cond. Fu.
offer like the infinitive Mood of the Passive tense
as, *Amandus, to be loved*. And it is formed of tense in
Genitive case of the Participle of the Pre-
tense by changing *is* unto *dus*: as, *Amantis*,
adus; *Legentis*, *Legendus*. And it is also found to
the signification of the Participle of the Pre-
tense: as, *Legendis veteribus proficis, in reading*
authors thou dost profit.

Of a verb Active, and of a verb Neuter which
the Supines come two Participles, one of
Present tense, and another of the Future in
as of *Amo* cometh *Amans, amatus*; of *Curro*,
ans, cursurus.

Of a verb Passive whose Active hath the Su-
come two Participles: one of the Preter
and another of the Future tense in *dus*: as
nor cometh *Amatus, amandus*.

Of a verb Deponent come three Participles:
of the present tense, one of the Preter tense,
another of the Future in *rus*: as of *Auxilior*
th *auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliarius*.

And if the verb Deponent do govern an Accu-
case after him, it may form also a Partic-
in *dus*: as of *Loquor, Loquendus*.

Of a verb Common come four Participles: Of a
largior cometh *largiens, largitus, largius, lar-* com-
us. *munis* four.
Participles of the present tense be declined like
as Adjectives of three Articles: as, *Nomina-* Parti-
tic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo huius amantis, declined
o huius amanti, &c. like Ad-
Parti-jectives.

An Introduction of the

Participles of other tenses be declined
Nouns Adjectives of three genders endings
Amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, Amat-
tum, Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERB.

A

An Adverb is a part of speech
ned to the Verbs, to declare
signification.

Adverbs some be of time
Hodie, cras, heri, perendie,
aliquando, nuper, quando.

Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hic, istic, illic,
foris.

Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater-
rum.

Order: as, Indè, deinde, denique, p-
mò.

Asking, or doubting: as, Cur, quare,
quorum, num, nunquid.

Calling: as, Heus, ô, chodum.

Affirming: as, Certè, nã, profectò,
scilicet, licet, estò.

Denying: as, Non, haud, minime,
quam, nequaquam.

Swearing: as, Pol, zdepol, hercle, m-
fidius.

Exhorting: as, Eja, agè, agite, agedum.

Flattering: as, Sodes, amabo.

Forbidding: as, Nè.

Wishing: as, Utinam, si, ô si, ô.

Gathering together: as, Simul, una, pa-
non modò, non solum.

Parting: as, Scorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Some be 6

3.

po
th
vi
he
on
ha
th
ve
au
au
p
lon
m
ta
do
m.
to
i
d
ged
dol
aff
nef
id
O
C
in
fe
qu

ma

Eight parts of Speech.

choosing: as, Potius, Imò.

thing not finished: as, Pendè, serè, propè,
vix, modò, non.

showing: as, En, ecce.

doubting: as, Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.

chance: as, Fortè, fortuito.

likeness: as, Sic, sicut, quasi, cœu, tanquam
velut.

quality: as, Benè, malè, doctè, fortiter.

quantity: as, Multum, parum, Minimum,
paululum, plurimum.

comparison: as, Tam, quàm, magis, minus,
maximè.

certain Adverbs be compared: as, Doctè, do-
doctissimè. Fortiter, fortius, fortissimè. Propè,
proximè.

As to the voices of Prepositions, if they be set
not having any casual word to serve unto
them, be not Prepositions, but are
changed into Adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet
dolebit, He that bewareth not afoze shall be
afterward. Coràm laudare, & clam vituperare,
hestum est, In presence to commend one, and
at the back to dispraise, is an dishonest point.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

Conjunction is a part of speech, that joineth
words and sentences together.

Of Conjunctions some be Copulatives: as, Et,
quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Disjunctives: as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.

Discretives: as, Sed, quidem, autem,
verò, at, atq.

Causals: as, Nam, namque, enim, ete-
nim, quia, ut, quod, quum, quoniam, and
quando set for quoniam.

Some

An Introduction of the

Conditionals: as, Si, fin, modò,
dummodò.
Exceptives: as, Ni, nisi, quin, ali
præterquam.
Interrogatives: as, Ne, an, u
necne, anne, nonne.
Some be } Allatives: as, Ergo, ideo, igitur,
itaque, proin.
Adversatives: as, Et si, quaquam,
vis, licet, cñò.
Fledditives to the same: as, Tame
tamen.
Electives: as, Quàm, ac, atque.
Diminutives: as, Saltem, vel.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of Speech most
monly set before other parts, either in
position: as, Ad patrem; or else in Composi
as, Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve
the Accusative case.

Ad. To.	}	Adversus.	}	Against.
Apud, At.		}		Adversum.
Ante, Before.				
Cis,	}	On this	}	Extra, Without.
Citra,		side.		Intra, Within.
Circum,	}	About	}	Inter, Between.
Circa,				Infra, Beneath.
Contra, Against.	}	Juxta, Beside, or nigh to.	}	
Erga, Towards.		Ob, For.		

Beh
Sp o
Di
r, f
lūm,

, On
r fide

here
as
lik

efel

abs
, W
m,
fenc
h, P

}
Oher
us,
nitib
s. I
res.
note
alon
tion
said

Eight parts of Speech.

Behind.	{	Ultra, Beyond.
By or through.		Præter, Beside.
High.		Supra, Above.
For.		Circiter, About.
Um,	{	Usque, Until.
After.		Secus, By.
On the fur-		Versus, Towards.
side.		Penes, In the power.

here note, that Versus is set after his casual
as; Londinum versus, towards London.
likewise may Penes be set also.

ese Prepositions following serve to the
Ablative case.

abs, From or fro.	{	Pro, For.
With.		Præ, Before, or in com-
m, Before, or in		parison.
esence.		Palam, Openly.
n, Privily.	{	Sine,
Of or fro.		Absque,
		Tenus, Until, or up to.
		Without.

here note that if the casual word joyned with
us, be the plural number, it shall be put in the
itive case, and be set before Tenus: as, Aurum
s. Up to the Ears. Genum tenus, Up to the
ez.

note also that the voices of Prepositions being
alone without their casual words, be not Pre-
tions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is a-
said in the Adverb.

These

An Introduction of the

*These Prepositions following serve
to both cases.*

In with this sign To, to the Accusative
In urbem, Into the City. In without this
to the Ablative case: as, In te spes est, May
in thee. Sub noctem, A little before night.
Sub iudice lis est, The matter is before the Judge.
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon a green leaf.
Subter terram, Under the earth.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION



An Interjection is a part of
speech which betokeneth a sudden
emotion of the mind under an
affect. voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Ha,
vah.

Some are of sorrow: as, Heu.

Exclaiming: as, Aia.

Marvelling: as, Papz.

Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.

Shunning: as, Apage.

Praising: as, Euge.

Scorning: as, Hui.

Exclamation: as, Proh Deum atque hominum
fidem.

Cursing: as, Vx, malum.

Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.

Calling: as, Eho, ho, io.

Silence: as, Au, And such others.

Some are of

ne

ser

e to
as f
up

is St

IO

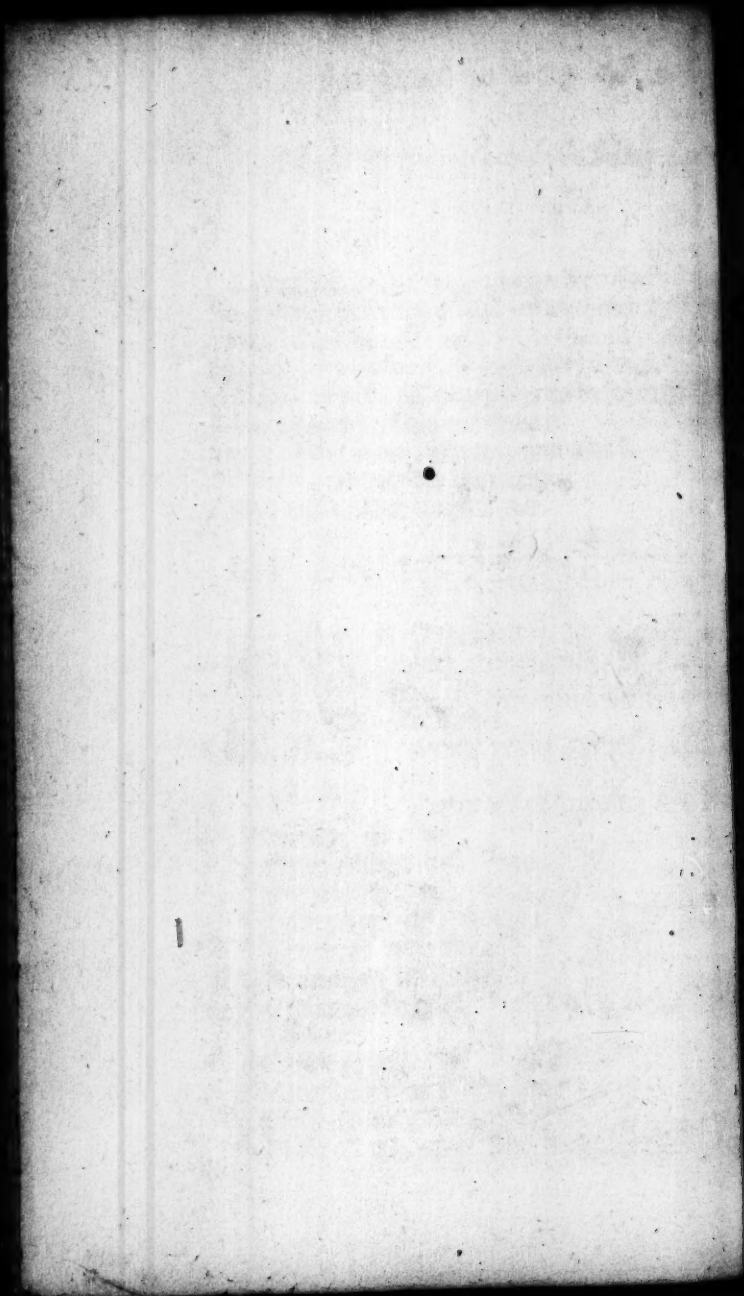
e of
dden
an

g, E

, He

hom

T



THE CONCORDS

of Latin Speech.

Of the due joining of words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latin speech there be three Concordes. The first between the Nominative case and the Verb: The second, between the Substantive and the adjective: The third, between the Antecedent and the relative.

The first Concord.

When an English is given to be made in Latin, look out the Principal Verb. If there be more verbs than one in a sentence, the first is the principal verb; except it be the infinitive mood, or have before it a Relative: as, *that, whom, which, or a Conjunction: as, Ut, that, cum, when, &c.* and such others.

When ye have found the verb, ask this question: *or what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Nominative case to the verb: but it be a verb Impersonal, which will have no Nominative case. And the Nominative shall, in making and construing Latin, be set before the verb, except a question be asked: and then the Nominative is set after the verb, or after the sign of the verb: as, *b. Amo. tu. Lovest thou? b. Vives. Rex? Doth the King come? b. Ama. tu. Love thou. b. Amaro aille. Let him love. And sometime when this sign is, or there cometh before the English of the verb: as, b. Est. liber meus,*

An Introduction of the

meus, It is my book. b Venit ad me a quidam, There came one to me. And that casual word which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to the question *whom?* or *what?* made by the verb shall commonly by the Accusative case; except the verb properly govern another case after him to be construed withal: Si cupis a placere b magistro, a utere b g. nia, nec a sistantius b cessator, ut b calcaribus b indige. If thou covest to please thy master, use diligently and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurs.

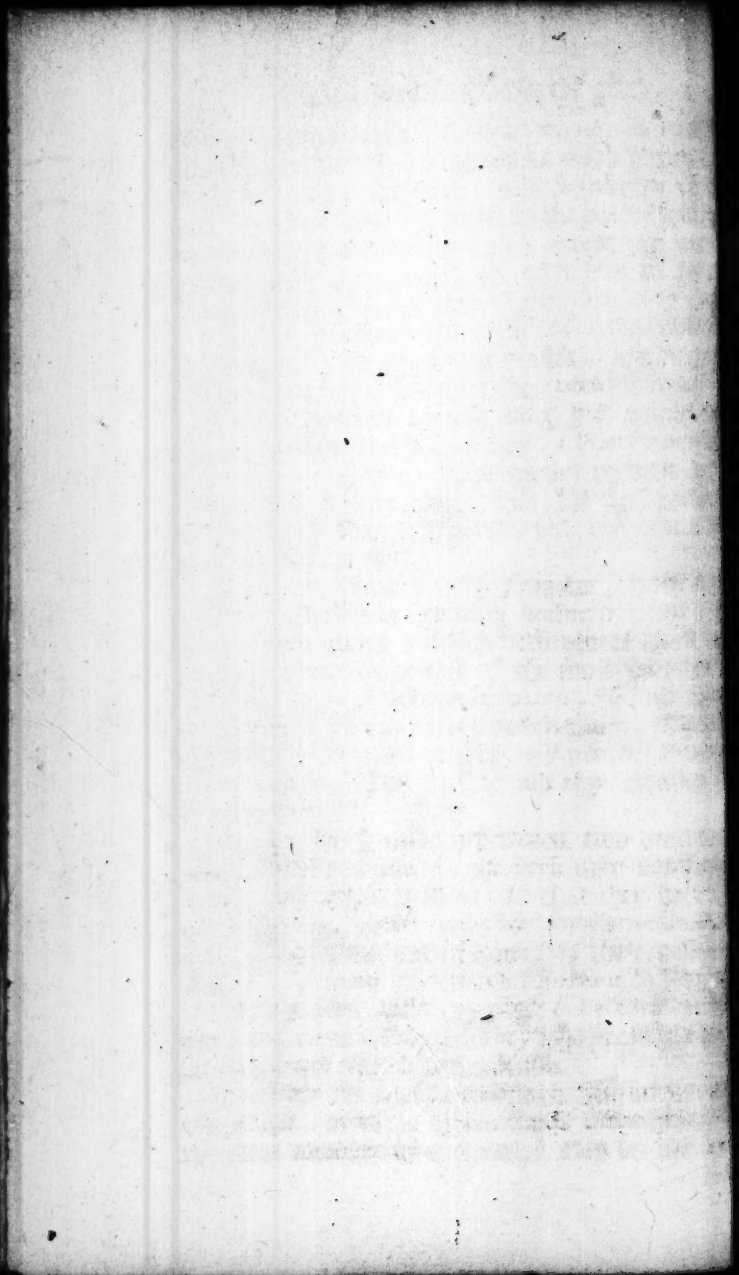
A Verb personal agreeth with his Nominative case in number and person: as, a Praeceptor b leg. a vos verò b negligitis. The master readeth and regard not. Where note, that the first person more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, have a verb plural, which verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, a Ego & tu b sumus in tuto, I and thou in safeguard. a Tu & Pater b periclitamini, Thou and thy Father are in jeopardy. a Pater & Praeceptor b accersunt te, Thy Father and thy Master be sent for thee.

When a Verb cometh between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both one person: as, A manium a ira amoris a redintegrest, The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. a Quid enim nisi vota b supersunt? For what remaineth save only prayers? Pectora a percutit a pectus quoque a rebora b huius, She stroke her breast and her breast turned into oak also.

Here note also, that sometime the Infinitive of a Verb, or else a whole clause afore going, or else some member of a sentence may be the nominative

Th
co
a th
l co
erth
e co
b d
lige
gen
nat
bleg
and
son
d m
a m
, in
l ap
up p
hou
hou
recep
er h
fnat
ferm
boi
tegr
wing
oz h
oer
e h
e m
ing
e m
nat



Eight parts of Speech.

five case to the verb: as, a Diluculo surgere, salu-
ritum b est, To rise betime in the morning, is
most wholesome thing in the world. a Multum
e vita b est iucundissima, To know much, is the
most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.

The second concord.

When ye have an adjective, ask this questi-
on *who?* or *what?* and the word that an-
swereth to the question, shall be the substantive to it.
The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or
participle, agreeth with his Substantive in case,
gender and number: as, a Amicus b certus in a re b in-
tra cernitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtful
matter, a Homo b armatus, a man armed. a Ager
colendus, A field to be tilled. b Hic a vir, This
man. b Mens a herus est, It is my master.
Where note, that the Masculine gender is more
worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine
more worthy than the Neuter.

Many Substantives singular having a conjuncti-
on copulative coming between them, will have an ad-
jective plural, which adjective shall agree with the
substantive of the most worthy gender: as, a Rex
Regina b beati, The King and Queen are blessed.

The third Concord.

When ye have a Relative, ask this question
who? or *what?* and the word that answer-
eth in the question shall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent most commonly is a word that
cometh before the relative, and is rehearsed again
after the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gen-
der, number, and person: as, a Vir sapi- b qui pauca
dixit, That man is wise that speaketh few
things or words.

An Introduction of the

Sometime the Relative hath for his Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and shall be put in the neuter gender, and singular number: as, *a* In tempore veni, *b* quod omnium rectest primum, I came in season, which is the thing of all. But if the Relative be referred to two clauses or more, then the relative shall be in the plural number: as, *a* Tu multum dormis, *b* saepe potas, *c* quae ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body.

When this English *that* may be turned into English *which*, it is a relative; otherwise it is a conjunction, which in Latin is called *quod*, and in making Latin it may elegantly be put about by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive mood: Gaudeo *a* quod tu bene *b* vales: Gaudeo *b* te *b* valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Jubeo *a* ut tu *b* abeas: Jubeo *a* te *b* abire, I bid thee go hence.

Many antecedents singular, having a Conjunction copulative between them, will have a relative plural, which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, *a* Imperium *b* dignitas *b* quae petisti, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

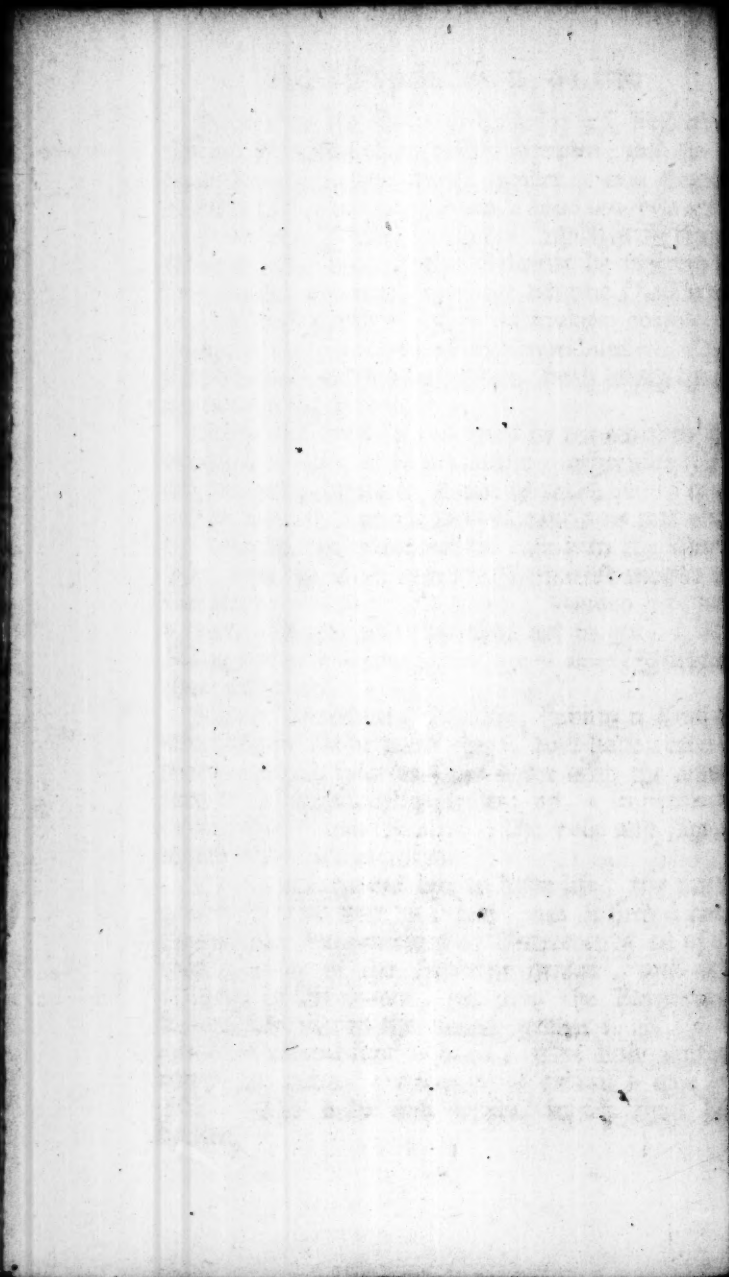
But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy: *poa*, and in such a case though the Substantives or Antecedents be of the masculine or of the feminine gender, and most of them of the neuter, yet may the Adjective Relative be put in the neuter gender: as, *a* Arcus & *a* calami sunt *b* bona, The bow and arrows be good. *a* Arcus & *a* calami *b* quae sunt tibi, The bow and arrows which thou hast broken.

Inter
and the
d sing
ium re
the ch
eferre
gall be
ormis
a, C
ch the

into
ife it
d, q
ut al
e Hon
ood:
te b
d hea
bud

Conj
relat
e aut
erium
dign

nen
a cas
e of
d no
ttile
a a
and a
are fr
n ha



Eight parts of Speech.

The Case of the Relative.

When there cometh no Dominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be the Dominative Case to the Verb: as, *Miser est a qui nummos b admiratur*, Wretched is that person which is in love with money.

But when there cometh a Dominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be such case as the Verb will have after him: *Felix quem a faciunt aliena pericula curam*, Happy he whom other mens harms do make to beware.

As the Relative may be the substantive case to the Verb, so it may be the Substantive to the adjective that is joyned with, or that cometh after him; *Divitias amare noli, a quod omnium est b sordidissimum*, Love not thou riches, which to do is the most beggarly thing in the world.

Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the Rule of the Relative: as, *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* which evermore come before the Verb like as the Relative doth: as, *Hei mihi, qualis erat! Talis erat, b qualem nunquam a vidi*.

Yet here is to be understood and noted, that the Relative is not always governed of the Verb that cometh before, but sometimes of the Infinitive word that cometh after the Verb: as, *b Quibus vultis me gratias a agere, egi*, What persons thou wilt give me to thank, I have thanked.

Sometime of a participle: as, *b Quibus rebus a aditus fecisti?* With what things moved didst thou it?

Sometime of the Gerund: as, *b Quae nunc nobis a narrandi locus*, Which things at this present no time to tell.

Sometime of the Preposition set before him: as, *Quem a in locum deducta res sit, vides*, Unto what state the matter is now brought thou seest.

An Introduction of the

Sometime of the substantiue that it doth agree with: as, *Senties b qui a vir siem*, Thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner speaking, *qui* is an indefinite, and not a relative.

Sometime of a noun Partitive or Distributive: as, *b Quarum rerum a utram minus velim*, non possem existimare. Of the which two things the other I would with less will have, I cannot esteem.

Sometime it is put in the Genitive case, by reason of a Substantiue coming next after him: *Ego illum non novi, b cuius a causa hoc incipis*, I know him not for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a Substantiue: as, *Omnia tibi dabuntur, b quod a opus habes*, All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Sometime of an Adverb: as, *b Curritum a viam procedam, nondum statui*, Whom whether I go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the ablative case with sign *than*, and is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as, *Utere virtute, b nihil est a melius*, Use vertue, than the which thing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is in the ablative case absolute: as, *Quantus erat illius Cesar, a b quo Imperatore, Romani primum tanniam ingressi sunt*: How worthy a man was Julius Cesar, under whose conduct the Romans entered into Britain.

Also when it significeth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative case: as, *Ferrum habuit b quo se a occideret*, He had a sword wherewith he would have slain himself.

When a Relative cometh between two Substantiues of diuers genders, it may indifferently agree

an
petr
mer
the
but
n fa
s to
t ca

bp
i :
y fu
ter
a m
qu
tu

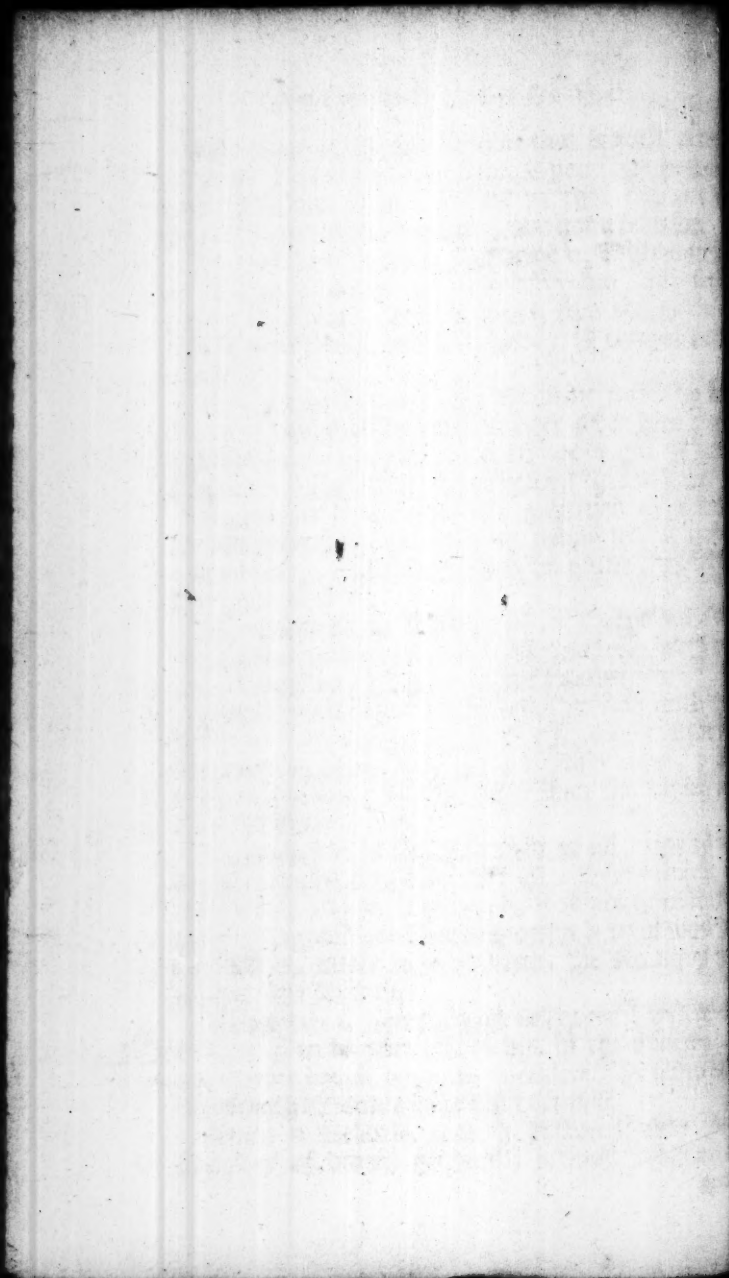
n a
y

th
ibe
b
ch

is
rat
im
ap
s f

ced
de c
a f

S
ren
am



Eight parts of Speech.

word with either of them: as, a Avis, b quæ passer
pellatur; or Avis, qui b passer appellatur, The bird
which is called a sparrow. Nea, though the Sub-
stantives be of divers numbers also: as, Estne ea
Lutetia, b quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that
called Lutetia, that we do call Paris? Or else, Est-
ne ea Lutetia, b quos nos a Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of nouns Substantives.

When two Substantives come together be-
tokening divers things, the latter shall be
in the genitive case: as, a Facundia b Ciceronis, The
eloquence of Cicero. a Opus b Virgilii, The work
of Virgil. a Amator b studiorum, A lover of studies,
Dogma b Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if
they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both
in one case: as, a Pater meus a vir amat me b puerum,
My Father being a man, loveth me a child.

When the English of this word res is put with
an adjective, ye may put away res, and put the
adjective in the neuter gender, like a Substantive:
as, a b Multa me impediunt, many things have
troubled me. And being so put it may be the Sub-
stantive to an Adjective: as, a Pauca his b similia,
A few things like unto these. a Nonnulla b hujusmodi;
Many things of like sort.

An Adjective in the neuter gender put alone
without a substantive, standeth for a substantive,
and may have a genitive case after him, as if it
were a substantive: as, a Multum b lucci, Much
gain. a Quantum b negotii? How much business?
a Id b operis, That work.

Words importing indument of any quality or
property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, com-
ing after a noun Substantive, or a verb Sub-
stantive, may be put in the Ablative case, or in the
D. 4

An Introduction of the

genitive: as, a Puer b bonâ indole, or a Puer b bonâ indolis, A child of a good towardness. a Puer b bonâ ingenii, or a Puer b bono ingenio, A child of a good wit.

Opus and usus, when they be Latin for need, require an Ablative case: as, a Opus est mihi tuo b iudicio, I have need of thy judgment. Viginti b mihi a usus est filio, My son hath need of twenty pounds.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case.

Adjectives that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance or forgetting, and such other like, require a genitive case: as, a Cupidus b auri, Covetous of money. a Peritus b belli, Expert of warfare. a Ignarus b omnium, Ignorant of all things. a Fidens b animi, Bold of heart. a Dubius b mentis, Doubtful of mind. a Memor b præteriti, Mindful of that is past. a Reus a b furti, Accused of theft.

Nouns Partitive and certain Interrogatives with certain nouns of number, require a genitive case: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius, quisque, quisque, quicumque, quidam, quis, scilicet aliquis, or quis an Interrogative: as, Unus, duo, tres, primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, a Aliquis b nostrum, a Primus b omnium.

When a question is asked, the answer in Latin must be made by the same case of a noun, pronoun or participle, and the same tense of a Verb, that the question is asked by: as, a Cujus est fundus? b Vicini. Quid a agitur in ludo literario? b Studetur, Except a question be asked by Cuius, ja, jum: as, a Cuius est sententia? b Ciceronis. Or by a word that may govern divers cases: as, b Quanti a emisti librum? b Parvo. Or except I must answer by one of these possessives, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester: as, a Cuius est domus? b non vestra, sed bb nostra.

Nouns

bon
bo
po
D. n
jud
min
nda
e, n
d fuc
s b a
Flwa
ning
entia
ind
t.
tribe
nitit
un
is, fo
tres
trum
Latin
mou
tha
b Vi
, Cr
Cup
p go
um
thef
Cup
oun

om
her
se:
ft i
us,
pan
ter
be
ice.
dea

Di
des
gin
el
ody
cu
P
lia
n
hel
on
len
id
nen

ve
s
ati
s
on
ro
ou

Eight parts of Speech.

Nouns of the comparative and the superlative, being put participially, that is to say, having them this english of, or among, require a genitive; as, *b Aurium a mollior est sinistra*, Of the ears, it is the softer. *Cicero b Oratorum eloquens*, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Nouns of the comparative degree, having *than* or *after* them, do cause the word following to be the same case: as, *a Frigidior b glacie*, More cold than ice. *a Doctior b multo*, Better learned by a deal. *Uno b pede a altior*, Higher by a foot.

The Dative case.

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting, or going to any thing, require a dative case: as, *est a utilis b corpori*, It is profitable to the body. *a Aequalis b Hectori*, Equal to Hector. *deus b bello*, Fit for war. *a Jucundus b omnibus*, Pleasant to all persons. *b Parenti a supplex*, Obedient to his Father. *b Mihi a proprium*, Proper to me.

Adjective nouns of the passive signification in *ibilis*, and participials in *endus*: as, *a Flebilis b omnibus*, To be lamented of all men. *formidabilis aa formidandus b hosti*, To be feared of the enemy.

The Accusative case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing, is put after adjectives in the dative case, and sometime in the Ablative case; *Turris a alta b centum pedes*, A tower an hundred high. *Arbor a lata b tres digitos*, A tree three finger-breadth. *Liber a crassus b tres pollices*, vel *bb tribus digitis*, A book three inches thick.

The

An Introduction of the

The Ablative case.

Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness, or wanting, require an ablative case sometime a genitive: as, b Copiis a abundans, b thymo a plena, a Vacuus b irā, bb irā, ab irā. Nostola a inanis b re aliquā, a Ditissimus a agri, b Stola a plena sunt omnia. Quis nisi b mentis a inops, c respuat aurum? a Integer b vitæ, b scelerisque a non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. a Expers b on Corpus a inane b animæ.

These adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, contentus, with such others, will have an ablative case: as, a Dignus b honore, a Captus b oculis, b a præditus, b Paucis a contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus may instead of an ablative case have an infinitive mood of a verb: as, a Dignus b laudari, b indignus b prædici, a Contentus in pace b vivere, contentus b pacem.

Construction of the Pronoun

These genitive cases of the primitives, Mei, tui, nostri and vestri, be used when sufferer or passion is signified. as, a Pars b tui, a Amor b tui. But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, and vester be used: as, a Ars b tua, a Imago b tua, a Vester b domus.

These genitive cases, Nostrum, vestrum, after distributives, partitives, comparatives, superlatives: as, a Nemo b vestrum, a Aliquis b nostrum, a Major b vestrum, a Maximus natus b nostrum.

Construction of the Verb: and

first with the Nominative case.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, and certain verbs, require an ablative case: as, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, b existimor, videor, with other like, will have an

ff
ca
is.
Ne
fi
o
a
on
is
a
b
on
in
ti
ta
ti
Ac
Ta
or
fu
o
h
y
no
a
D
st
h
u

per
ma
fu
nar
Tre
Do
ivi
ich
to
g.
tur
cu
a
e
a
ing
fer
us
a
ce
aki
lik
ng
dot
g.
nd
the
be
ett
ff
ran
ber
ce
ola
a
fel
an

Eight parts of Speech.

them, as they have before them: as, a Fama
malum, Fame is an evil thing. a Malus Cul-
fit b bonus, an evil person by due ordering of
nante is made good. a Croesus aa vocatur b di-
trefus is called rich. a Horatius aa salutarur b Po-
Horace is saluted by the name of Poet. Malo
vivitem a esse quam haberi, I had rather thou
rich indeed than so accounted.

o verbs that betoken bodily moving, going,
g, or doing, which be properly called verbs
ture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo,
cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other

as they have before them a nominative case
e doer or sufferer, so may they have after

a nominative case of a noun or participle,
ing the manner or circumstance of the doing

fering: as, a Incedo b claudus, I go lame.
us aa dormio b securus, Peter sleepeth void of

a Tu aa cubas b supinus, Thou liest in bed with
ce upward. a Somnias b vigilans, Thou dream-

aking. a Studeo b stans, Study thou standing.
likewise in the accusative case: as, Non deceo

quam aa meire b currentem, nor mandentem,
both not become any man to piss running or

g.

nd generally, when the word that goeth be-
the verb, and the word that cometh after the

belong both to one thing, that is to say, have
et either to other, or depend either of other,

shall be put both in one case, whether the verb
ransitive or intransitive, of what kind soever

verb be: as, a Loquor b frequens, I speak often.
ceo b multus, I hold my peace much. a Scribe e-

blas b rarissimus, I write letters very seldom.
a assuescas aa bibere vinum b jejunis, Accustom not

self to drink wine next thy heart, or not having
in somewhat before.

The

An Introduction of the

The Genitive case.

This verb *Sum*, when it betokeneth of my possession, owing or otherwise pertaining thing, as a token, property, duty or guise, it is the noun, pronoun or participle following to in the Genitive case: as, *Hæc vestis a est b* (This garment is my Father's. b *Insuper dicere, non putaram, It is the property of to say I had not thought. Extrema a est b de discere dediscenda, It is a point of the greatly in the world, to learn things that must ward be learned otherwise. b Orantis a est na celestia cogitare, It is the duty of a man saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing heavenly things. Except that these Pronouns *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester*, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the Nominative as, *Hic codex a est b meus, This book is mine. domus a est b vestra, This house is yours. No mentiri b meum, It is not my guise (or property) to lye. b Nostrum a est injuriari non inferre, our parts not to be wronging. b Tuum a est omnia pati, It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all alike.**

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard, require a Genitive case, betokening the value: as, *b a ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckoned little by b Maxime a penditur nobilitas, Nobleness of birth very much regarded.*

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, punishing, quitting or assailing, will have a Genitive case, of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing one is accused, condemned, or warned of: as, *an Ablative case most commonly without a preposition: as, Hic a furti se a alligat, vel bb furto.*



Eight parts of Speech.

me b errati, vel bb errato. b De Pecuniis repe-
damnatus est.

go, misereor, miseresco, require a Genitive case:
Rerum suarum a satagit. a Miserere b mei Deus.
miniscor, obliviscor, recordor, and memini, will
Genitive, or an Accusative case: as, a Remi-
historiae. a Obliviscor b carminis. a Recordor
triam. a Obliviscor b lectionem. a Memini b tui,
te, I remember thee. a Memini b de te, I
of thee. a Egeo, or a indigeo b tui, vel bb te, I
need of thee. a Potior b urbis, I conquer the
Potior b voto, I obtain my desire.

The Dative case.

The manner of Verbs put acquisitively, that is
to say, with these tokens is or for after them,
is the dative case: as, Non b omnibus a dormio,
I do not to all men. b Huic a habeo, non b tibi, I
have for this man, and not for thee.

to this rule do also belong Verbs betokening to
or disposal: as, Commodo, incomodo, noceo.

compare: as, Compare, compono, confero.

give or restore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.

promise or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, solvo.

command or to bid: as, Impero, indico, monstro.

trust: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo. (gno.

obey or to be against: as, Obedio, adolor, repu-

threaten or to be angry with: as, Minor, in-
dignor, irascor.

Sum with his compounds, except Possum.

Verbs compounded with Satis, bene, and male:

satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. Finally certain

compound with these Prepositions. Pre, ad,

ab, ante, post, ob, in, and inter, will have a

dative case: as, Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, sub-

oleo.

An Introduction of the

oleo, anesto, posthabeo, objicio, insulto, inter

This verb Sum, es, fui may oftentimes for habeo, and then the word that seemeth English to be the nominative case, shall be the dative, and the word that seemeth to be accusative case, shall be the nominative: as, b mihi a mater, I have a Mother, Non a c a argentum, I have no mone. But if Sum Infinitive mood, this nominative shall be into the accusative: as, Scio b tibi non a c gentum, I know thou hast no mone.

Also when Sum hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative, the word that is the nominative case may be also the Dative: So the may in such manner of speaking be construed a double Dative case: as, a Sum b tibi bb p, I am to thee a safeguard. Hæc res a est bb voluptati, This thing is to me a pleasure.

And not onely Sum, but also many other may in such manner of speaking have a Dative case, one of the person, and another thing: as, a Do b tibi vestem bb pignori, a Vo b tibi bb vitio. Hoc tu b tibi bb laudi a ducis.

The Accusative case.

Verbs transitive are all such as have them an Accusative case of the doer or rer, whether they be active, commune, or neuter: as, Usus b promptos a facit. Fœminæ a cantur b viros. a Largitur b pecuniam.

Also verbs neuters may have an Accusative of their own signification: as, Endymionis num a dormis. a Gaudeo b gaudium. a Vivo b

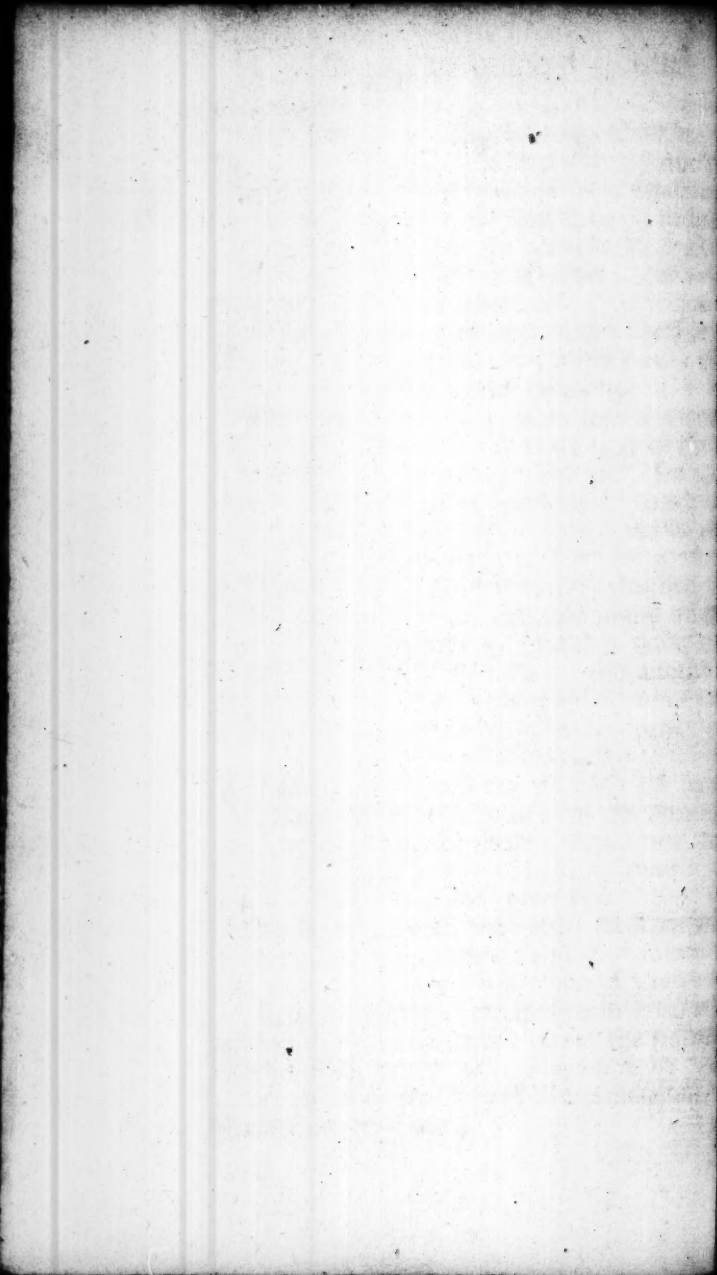
Verbs of asking, teaching and arraigning have two Accusative cases, one of the sufferer and another of the thing: as, a Rogo b te bb pec a Docco b te bb literas. b Quod bb te jam dudum a Exuo b me bb gladium.

g
ter
limo
rict
ll be
r be
as
nae
Sum
I be
a d

dom
the
o th
stru
bb p
est
re.
othe
e a
ther
a Ve

hab
er u
z, q
nz a

sfat
onis
o b
p
peo
m



Eight parts of Speech.

The Ablative case.

All verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this sign *with* before it, or cause, or of the manner of doing: as, *a* Ferit gladio. *a* Taceo *b* metu. Summa *b* eloquentia *n* aegit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the Ablative case: as, *a* Vendidi *b* auro. *a* Emptus sum *b* argento. But these genitives when they be but alone with Substantives: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque: Quanti *a* mercatus es hunc equum? Centē *b* pluris *a* vellem. Saving that after verbs of price shall always use these adverbs, *Carius*, *vilius*, *et*, and *pejus* instead of their casualls.

Verbs of plenty or scarceness, filling, emptying, loading or unloading, will have an ablative case: Affluus *b* opibus. *a* Cares *b* virtute. *a* Expleo te *b* fa-
a Spoliavit me *b* bonis omnibus. *a* Oneras stoma-
b cibo. *a* Levabo te hoc *b* onere. Likewise *Utor*, *fruo*, *potior*, *lato*, *gaudeo*, *dignor*, *muto*, *pro*, *communico*, *afficio*, *prosequor*, *impertio*, *perior*.

Verbs that betoken receiving or distance, or taking away will have an Ablative case, with *a*, *ab*, *ex*, or *de*: as, *a* Accepit literas *b* a Petro. *a* Audi-
vuncio. Longē a distat *b* nobis. *a* Eripui te *b* è malis. This ablative after verbs of taking away may be turned into a dative: as, *a* Subtraxit *b* mihi cin-
n. *a* Eripuit *b* illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the mea-
of exceeding: as, *a* Praefero hunc multis *b* gradi-
I prefer this man by many degrees. *b* Paulo
vallo illum *a* superat, He is beyond the other
little space.

An Introduction of the

A Noun, or a Pronoun Substantive with a Participle, expressed or understood, being none other word whereof it may be put it shall be put in the Ablative case absolute. a Rege b veniente, hostes fugerunt. The King the enemies fled. a Me b duce vinces, I beat tain, thou shalt overcome.

And it may be resolved by any of these dum, quum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: a b veniente; id est, Dum veniret Rex. a Me b dux fuero.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him an active case with a preposition, or some Dative of the doer: as, Virgilius a legitur b Tibi fama a petatur. And the same Ablative, shall be the Nominative case to the verb if it be made by the active: as, a Ego b lego um, b Petas a tu famam.

Gerunds.

Gerunds and Supines, will have such as the Verbs that they come of: as, a scribendi b literas. Ad a consulendum b tibi. a tum a poetas.

When the English of the Infinitive cometh after any of these Nouns stantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otio, casio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, gestus, sarietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others, if the verb should be of the active voice, it shall be made by the Gerund in di. And the same Gerund in di is used also after certain adjectives: a Cupidus b visendi, a Certus b cundi, a Pectus b landi, a Gnarus b bellandi.

he

itibe

mod.

he p

solu

king

q bea

hefe

am: a

s b du

ves.

re an

some

gitar

Alia

ro the

lego

ch ca

is , C

tibi.

ibe

ang

otum

odus

confi

ther

it sh

re Co

ves :

itus b

Eight parts of Speech.

Then ye have an english of the participle of the present tense, with this sign of *oz* coming after a noun adjectivè, it shall in making be put in the gerund in *do*: as, *festus sum b ambulando*, I am weary of walk-

so the english of the participle of the present coming without a Substantive, with this in *oz* by, before him, shall in Latin making be put in the gerund in *do*: as, *Cæsar, b dando, b levando, b ignoscendo, gloriam a adeptus est: apparando totum hunc a consumunt diem:* the same gerund in *do* is used either with a preposition, *oz* with one of these prepositions, *A, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro*: as, *Deterrent bibendo, a Ab b amando. Cogitat a de b edendo. b bene scribendi a cum b loquendo conjuncta est.*

The English of the Infinitive mood, coming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a thing, may be put in the gerund in *dum*: as, *Dies ut satis sit a ad b agendum; vereor: I fear a whole day will not be enough for me to do business.*

The gerund in *dum* is used after one of these positions, *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante*: as, *a Ad biendum hostes. a Ob (vel propter) b redimendos captivos. a Inter b cœnandum. a Ante b damu-*

and when ye have this english *must oz ought* in reason, where it seemeth to be made by this *oportet*, it may be put in the gerund in *dum*, this verb *est* set impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be put in the dative: as, *a Ab b agendum est b maki. I must go hence.*

The Construction of the

Supines.

The first Supine hath his active significati-
on, and is put after Verbs and Participles
betokening moving to a place: as, a Eo b cubi-
b Spectatum a admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his passive signifi-
cation, and is put after Nouns Adjectives: as, De-
indignus, turpis, foedus, proclivis, facilis, odiosus, in-
bilis, optimus, and such like. And the same Supine
may also be turned into the Infinitive
Passive: as it may be indifferently said in
Latin, a Facile b factu, or a Facile b fieri, Easily
done. a Turpe b dictu, or a Turpe dici, Unfitting
to be spoken.

The Time.

Nouns that betoken part of Time, be com-
monly put in the Ablative case: as, b Nocte a
las, b Luce a dormis. But Nouns that betoken
eternal term of time, without ceasing or inter-
mission, be commonly used in the Accusative case:
b Sexaginta annos a ratus, b Hyemem totum annum a ster-

Space of Place.

Nouns that betoken space between places
be commonly put in the accusative
case, as, b Pedem hinc nec a discesseris, Go not the
foot from this place.

A Place.

Nouns Appellatives, or names of great
cities, be put with a preposition, if they follow
a Verb that signifieth in a place, to a place,
at a place, or by a place: as, a Vivo b in Anglia, a
b per Galliam bb in Italiam, a Proficiscor b ex urbe.

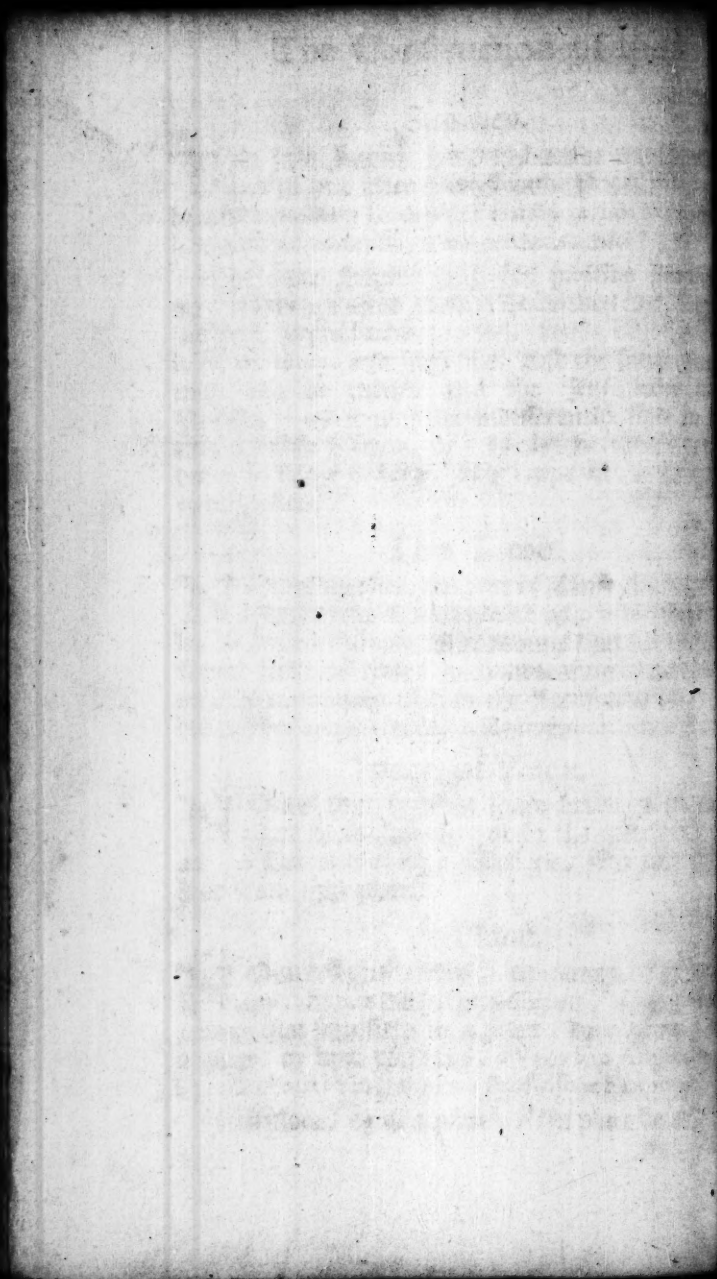
In a place, or at a place, if the place be a place

fic
leg
cub
guif
Di
us,
e S
e n
in
afie
Anh

omm
te a
ken
term
afe:
fler

late
tibe
c: the

reat
p fo
e,
a. a
oc.
a p
n



Eight parts of Speech.

name of the first or second declension: and the singular number: it shall be put in the Genitive case: as, *Vixit Londini: Scudus Oxonia.*

And these nouns, *Humi, domi, militie, belli*, be likewise used: as, *a Procumbit: humi boz: Militie contritus est: b Domi bb bellique oriosi: vixit.*

But if the place be of the third declension: or the plural number: it shall be put in the dative: or in the ablative case: as, *Militavit Carthagini, Carthagine: Athenis: natus est. Likewise we say, b Ruri, or bb Rure: educatus est.*

To a place: if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the accusative case without a preposition: as, *Eo Romam. Likewise, Contemne domum: Recipio me: rus.*

From a place, or by a place: if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablative case without a preposition: as, *Discessit Londino. Profectus est Londino (vel per Londinium) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used: as, Abiit domo, b Rure: reversus est.*

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonal hath no nominative case before him, and this word is or there is commonly his sign: as, *Deceat, Itur becometh. Oportet aliquem esse, There must be some body. But he hath neither of these words before him, then the word that seemeth to be the nominative case shall be such case as the verb Impersonal hath after him: as, Me oportet, I must, b Tibi ille, Thou mayest.*

Interest, refer, and est for interest, require a genitive case of all casual things, except mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, and eua, the Ablative cases of the

The Construction of the

pronouns possessives: as, a Interest b omnium
agere. b Tua a reus triplum nolle.

Certain Impersonals require a dative case:
Libet, licet, paret, liquet, constat, placet, expedit,
dest, sufficit, valet, accidit, conuenit, contingit,
other like. Some will have an accusative case
in: as, delectat, decet, iuvat, oporret. Some
the accusative case will have also a genitive:
bb, Nostri b nosmet a pœnitet. b Me bb civitatis a
a Pudet b me bb negligentia. a Misere b me bb cui b
bb illorum a miserecen.

Verbs Impersonals of the passive voice, be
formed of neuters, do govern such cases as
verbs neuters which they come of: as, a Parca
b sumptui, Let cost be spared. Because we say, a Pa
ramus b pecunie, Let us spare cost.

A Verb Impersonal of the passive voice, be
like case as other verbs passives have: as, a Be
fit multis b a principe. Yet many times the case
not expressed, but understood: as, Maxima vi a co
tatur, subaudi, b ab illis.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the
Verb being a verb neuter, we may well change
the verb neuter into the impersonal in tur: as
b In ignem posita est, a fectur.

A Participle.

Participles govern such cases as the verbs they
they come of: as, a Fructurus b amicitia, a Con
siliens b ubi, a Diligendus b ab omnibus.

Here note, that participles may four manner
ways be changed into nouns. The first is, when
the voice of a participle is construed with another
case than the verb that it cometh of: as, a Appetens
b vini, Greedy of wine.

High part of Speech

There is a great deal of difference between the high and low part of speech. The high part of speech is that which is used in the most elevated and noble manner. The low part of speech is that which is used in the most vulgar and common manner.

The high part of speech is that which is used in the most elevated and noble manner. The low part of speech is that which is used in the most vulgar and common manner.

The high part of speech is that which is used in the most elevated and noble manner. The low part of speech is that which is used in the most vulgar and common manner.

The high part of speech is that which is used in the most elevated and noble manner. The low part of speech is that which is used in the most vulgar and common manner.

The River

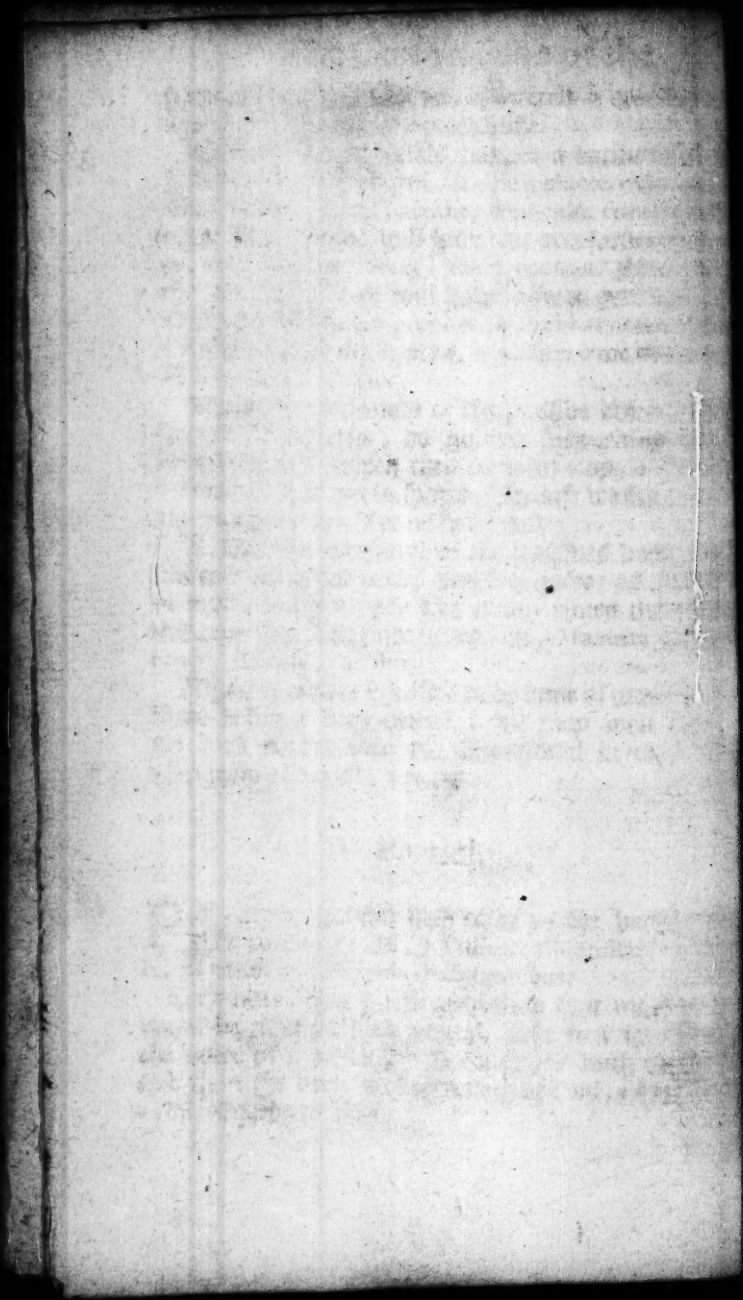
The river is a great deal of water. It is a great deal of water. It is a great deal of water.

The river is a great deal of water. It is a great deal of water. It is a great deal of water.

The river is a great deal of water. It is a great deal of water. It is a great deal of water.

The river is a great deal of water. It is a great deal of water. It is a great deal of water.

The river is a great deal of water. It is a great deal of water. It is a great deal of water.



Eight parts of Speech. †

The second when it is compounded with a preposition, which the verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal: as, *Indoctus*, *Innocens*.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of comparison: as, *Amans*, *amantior*, *amanissimus*. *doctus*, *doctior*, *doctissimus*.

The fourth when it hath no respect, nor expression of time: as, *Homo laudatus*, *Vir mandabilis*. *Puer amandus*, *id est*, *amari dignus*, *id est*, *idoneus* to be loved. And all these are properly called nouns participial.

Participles when they be changed into nouns require a Genitive case: as, *a Fugitans b litium*. *doctus b pillae*. *a Cupientissimus b rui*. *b Lactis a abundantis*.

These participial voices, *perosus*, *exosus*, *pertaxus*, always take the active signification, when they govern an accusative case: as, *a Exosus b sevitiam*, *being cruelty*. *b Vitam a pertaxus*, *weary of life*.

The Adverb.

Verbs of quantity, time and place, do require a Genitive case: as, *a Multum b lucri*. *ante b temporis*. *a Ubique b gentiam*.

Certain adverbs will have a Dative case, like the nouns that they come of: as, *Venit a obviam*. *Canit a similiter b huic*.

These datives be used adverbially. *Tempori*, *Vesper*: as, *Tempori surgendum*. *Vesper cubandum*. *Luci laborandum*.

Certain adverbs will have an accusative case with the Preposition that they come of: as, *a Propius b eam*. *a Proxime b castra*.

Where note that Prepositions, when they be set without a case, or else do form the degrees of comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

The Construction of the, &c.

The Conjunction.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives and these four, Quam, nisi, praterquam, couple like cases: as, a Xenophon & b Plato sunt equales. And sometimes they be put between diverse cases: as, a Studui b Romæ & bb Athenis. Est a b meus & bb fratris. a Ego fundum centum b nummorum & bb pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives most commonly join like moods and tenses together: as, a Petrus & Johannes b precabantur & bb crebant. And sometimes diverse tenses: as, Et b beatur & bb referetur tibi a me a gratia.

The Preposition.

Sometime this preposition In is not expressed but understood, and the casual word nevertheless put in the Ablative case: as, Habeo te b loco paratus: id est, a in b loco.

A verb compound, sometime requireth the use of the preposition that he is compounded with: as, a Exco b domo. a Praterco b te infalutatum. a Ad b templum.

The Interjection.

Certain Interjections require a nominative case: as, a O felix b dei hominis. Certain a Dative: as, a Hei b mihi. Certain an Accusative: as, a Heu b stirpem inuisam. Certain a vocative: a Proh sancte b Jupiter. And the same Proh will be an Accusative case: as, a Proh Deum atque hominem b idem.

FINIS.

actio
m, a
to fu
a dib
a li
num

meti
s (t
c bb
Se b

pre
rthe
o pan

he n
with
c. a

ing
Cem
sati
he:
ill
min

he

GUILIELMI LILII

ad suos Discipulos monita Pædagogica.

ſeu Carmen de Moribus.

Q U i mihi diſcipulus Puer es, cupis atq; doceri,
 Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tua.
 Manè cius lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum;
 Tempſa petas ſupplex, & venerare Deum.
 atramen inprimis facies ſit lota manuſque.
 Sint nitida veſtes, comp. aq̃ue caſaries.
 fidiam fugiens, cum te ſchola noſtra vocarit.
 Ad ſis; nulla pigra ſit tibi cauſa moræ.
 e Præptorem, cum videris. ore ſaluta,
 Et condiſcipulos ordine quoſque tuos.
 quoque fac ſedeas, ubi te ſediſſe iubemus;
 Inque loco, niſi ſis juſſus abire, mane.
 magis ut quiſque eſt doctrinæ munere clarus,
 Sic magis is clara ſede locandus erit.
 alpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
 Sint ſemper ſtudiis arma parata tuis.
 quid dictabo, ſcribes; at ſingula rectè:
 Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit ulla tuis.
 tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
 Mandes, quæ libris inſcriuiſſe decet.
 pè recognoſcas tibi lecta, animoque revolvas;
 Si dubites, nunc hos conſule. nunc alios.
 i dubitat, qui ſæpè rogar, mea dicta tenebit;
 Is, qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
 ſce puer quæſo, noli dediſcere quicquam,
 Nè mens te inſimulet conſcia deſidia.
 que animo attentus: quid enim docuiſſe iurabit,
 Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
 tam difficile eſt, quod non ſolertia vinoat:
 invigila, & parſa eſt gloria militiæ;
 in veluti flores tellus nec ſemina proſert,
 Ni ſit continuo victæ labore manus:
 puer, ingenium ſi non exercitoſ, ipſum
 Tempus & amittit, ſpem ſimul ingenii.
 etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda,
 Nè nos offendaſt improba garrulitas.
 umbens ſtudio, ſubmiſſa voce loquens;
 Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
 quæcunque mihi reddis, diſcantur ad unguem
 ſingula & abjecto verbulo redde libro.
 e verbum quicquam dicturo ſuggerat uſum;
 quod puero exitium non mediocriter parit.

CARMEN DE MORIBUS

Si quicquam rogis, sic respondere studebis,
 Ut laudem dictis & mercede decus.
 Non lingua celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardâ;
 Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse iuvat.
 Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latine;
 Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
 Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
 Instrue; & ignaros ad mea verba trahæ.
 Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset.
 Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
 Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
 Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
 Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
 Quem non authorem barbara turba probet.
 Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
 Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui;
 Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
 Et quos authores turba Latina docet:
 Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
 Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
 Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
 Cerrat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
 Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
 Posthabito) nugis tempora contere: 12
 Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve sodales,
 Aut alio quovis sollicitate modo:
 Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
 Infulto reliquis improbat ore genus.
 Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum;
 Nè tandem factis præmia digna feras.
 Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emelæ,
 Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
 Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
 Mitte aliis; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
 Clamor, rixæ, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni.
 Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
 Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;
 Est vita, ac pariter janna lingua necis.
 Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
 Jurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
 Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
 Et tecum quoties isque redisque feres.
 Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem;
 In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

BU